

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER-FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.05

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 25, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 3 p.m. 84.
Humidity 89. 70.

August 25, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. p.m. 87.
Humidity 91. 70.

2884 晚伍初月六年寅甲

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

二拜禮 號五十二月八年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED ALL SUNDAY.

Earl of Leven Seriously Wounded.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

British Forces Engaged.

Aug. 24, 2.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the British forces were engaged all day on Sunday and after dark, in the neighbourhood of Mons, and held their own.

News has been received, adds the Press Bureau, that the first line of defence at Namur has been taken. This necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from a line from the Sambre to their original defensive position on the French frontier.

No information has been received regarding the casualties, which will be published as soon as they are known.

Big Battle Raging.

Aug. 24, 6.35 p.m.

A French official despatch issued during the forenoon says the Germans are making most desperate efforts to take Namur. The Frenchmen have taken the offensive everywhere from Mons to the frontier of the Duchy of Luxembourg. A battle is being waged regularly in conjunction with the British Army. Nearly the whole of the German Army and Reserves are engaged.

The field of operations, especially on the right, is wooded and difficult. The battle will presumably last several days. The huge extension of the front and the numbers engaged render it impossible to follow the battle step by step, and the decisive result must be awaited; otherwise there will be a risk of supplying the enemy with information.

The Oversea Volunteers.

Aug. 24, 6.15 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Islington to render advice and assistance to the Committee of the Dominion contingents.

The members are:—Viscount Bryce, Lord Denman, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Phillips, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Murray and Mr. Richard Barbridge.

Gold Influx.

To-day's gold influx into the Bank of England is £2,065,000.

The French Position.

Aug. 24, 6.45 p.m.

An official communiqué issued in Paris says it has been decided to withdraw the French troops from Donon and Saales, as these points are no longer important, seeing that the French occupy a fortified line beginning at Nancy.

Earl of Leven Wounded.

Aug. 24, 7.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Earl of Leven was dangerously wounded on August 22.

[The Earl of Leven and Melville is a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys.]

The Island Empires.

Aug. 25, 12.20 a.m.

The Times, in welcoming the advent of Japan as a combatant, in honourable fulfilment of Treaty obligations, says this will form one more tie uniting the two island Empires in a common purpose in Eastern Asia.

"Total Ruin."

The Daily Telegraph says the automatic effect of Japan's intervention will be the total ruin of Germany's cherished ambitions in the Far East.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

At Gries.

Aug. 24, 10.40 a.m.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs to-day that contact has been established between the opposing forces all along the line, at present without advantage to either side.

The Russian Progress.

Aug. 24, 12.15 p.m.

The Russians have occupied Arys, twenty-five miles west of Lyck, in the district of Gumbinnen, Eastern Prussia.

Servian Invasion of Hungary Imminent.

Aug. 24, 12.15 p.m.

The Servians have cleared the country around Lomnitz, Leshnitz and Sobabatz.

Servian cavalry defeated an Austrian column, capturing four Howitzer and ten field guns.

A French official despatch, evidently referring to this engagement, says that the Austrian forces, while attempting a counter-offensive movement towards Sobabatz, were repulsed.

The Servians are now ready to cross the river Save and invade Hungary.

Teiingtau Bombarded.

Aug. 24, 12.15 p.m.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent says the Japanese are bombarding Teiingtau.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A PRIZE OF WAR.

A novel and interesting document has been posted on the notice board of the Supreme Court, in connection with the Prize Court recently established. The document takes the form of a munition, issued by the Registrar of the Court, calling upon persons concerned to show cause why the ship *Elisabeth*, of which Waldemar Langeochwar was master, and which was taken as a prize ship by H.M.S. Hampshire, and sunk in mid-ocean, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and goods, wares and merchandise, should not be pronounced to have belonged at the time of capture, as a good and lawful prize to "Us in the office of Admiralty."

THE CHINESE ATHLETE.

Surprises which Spring from China.

China, during the past few years has been springing so many surprises upon the Western world that now we refuse to feel any particular concern even for the most startling developments under the new regime. But there is one interesting fact which seems to have escaped notice—the appearance of young China in the world of athletics, and the announcement of Olympic Games for the Far East to be held in Shanghai this autumn, writes A. Corbett Smith in the *Globe*.

A good many years ago—shall we say about fifteen hundred or so—physical culture formed a part of the education of all Chinese youths. But gradually this ceased, and the Chinese drifted into that lethargic condition of mind and body which we have come to associate with the race. Now the American and European have come along with their quaint ideas of "getting a hustle on," and the Chinese man-in-the-street has been so pushed about, mentally and physically, that in self-defence he has been compelled to learn the art of "moving" in which these foreign devils are such experts.

His education began with the advent of electric trams in China. Mr. Wang, of portly and majestic mien, has as much idea of the principles of balance and motion as a cow. It looked so easy to jump on to the moving car, or to alight gracefully with a disdainful wave of the hand to the conductor. The Londoner has been educated up to the motor bus and electric car through a generation of horse vehicles. Not so Mr. Wang. Crowds of chattering Chinese would line the streets to watch this miracle of trams flashing past, and to cheer and deride Mr. Wang in his efforts to jump off at a non-stopping place. He always gets off backwards and always alights on his head. The benevolent company publishes delightful pictures of the right and wrong ways to alight, and prints exact instructions in Chinese. But Mr. Wang regards these as further evidence of the foreign devil's cunning, and prefers his own methods. Doubtless he will learn in time.

And the Chinese as a race possess the admirable faculty of learning and assimilating. The Japanese imitate. The uncouth antics of a foreigner playing lawn tennis or cricket used to appear incomprehensible to a Chinese, and he would demand how much the player was paid for doing it. A year or so ago the best lawn tennis player in Shanghai, where the standard is a high one, was a Chinese "boy" at a club. They are learning to play Soccer really well, they become experts at billiards, they can ride straight across country, do the "hundred" in level time, but, curiously enough, they do not take kindly to cricket.

Of course, this prowess in athletics is only to be found among certain classes, those which come into direct contact with the foreigner or which are influenced by Chinese students with a European education. The various Chinese colleges and educational centres now hold regular inter-college athletic meetings, and excellent performances, as a rule, result. Your Chinese, though, is not as a rule good at jumping, at anything which demands both feet off the ground at the same time. Perhaps, that is why a moving tram-car worries him so much. But he loves bicycling, especially scorching after a motor-car; and he has been known to frighten ladies out of their wits by taking a harlequin dive off his machine over the back of their car when the latter has pulled up suddenly.

SHAMROCK AT THE AZORES.

Was Towed Twice in the Run From Falmouth.

Horta, Fayal, Azores, July 23.—Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America Cup, arrived here to-day, having taken seven days and three hours for the voyage of 955 nautical miles from Falmouth, England. During her trip, according to those on board, the would-be lifter of the international trophy proved herself an excellent sea boat. She took big seas like a duck, and slipped through the water with great ease.

Before Shamrock bade farewell to the English coast Col. Neill, who is making the voyage on board the steam yacht *Erin*, which is acting as convoy on the transatlantic voyage, pressed the challenger hard in order to test her gear and ocean rig. Everything was found in good order, and the little racer made good weather out of the hard blow and the drenching rainstorm she encountered on the run from Torquay to Plymouth, where she anchored for the night. The next day at dawn Shamrock weighed anchor and made for Falmouth, which she reached at eight o'clock in the morning in very stormy weather.

Towed Several Hours In Calm.

The yacht left Falmouth at five o'clock in the morning of July 21 for her run by the way of the Azores to New York. At noon she was ten miles west of the Lizard, and then Col. Neill decided to take her in tow, as a dead calm had fallen, and the tide was setting her back. The same evening the challenger picked up a breeze, and the line was slipped. The blow soon increased to a hard north-westerly wind, which churned up a heavy sea, in which Shamrock made a fine picture as she rose easily to each wave. On that day she averaged ten knots an hour for the twenty-four hours. On the following day conditions were similar, but the weather was finer, and for the rest of the voyage the wind gradually slackened down until at times there was a dead calm. Then Col. Neill took the challenger in tow until the breeze strengthened sufficiently for her to run under her own sail.

The best day's runs were 200, 222, 189, 142, and 132 knots. It is possible that Shamrock's boom will be taken off while she is here as it bangs about so much when she is heeled. Otherwise the yacht is regarded as having done well, and her performance thus far on her ocean voyage has increased the hopes of those on board that she will be successful in carrying out the purpose for which she was built.

Capt. Turner, who is acting as skipper on the transatlantic voyage, is well satisfied with the yacht's behaviour. The half of the crew which has managed the yacht since her departure from England is to be replaced here by the other half, who have been luxuriating on board the *Erin*.—*New York Evening Post*.

It is a source of mystery where the Chinese coolie and house boy obtains the handsome machine, which he rides in the dusk of evening. But he is always to be found playing the maddest tricks in the principal streets of the Treaty Ports, standing on the saddle, cutting figures of eight, and racing his friends to the incessant accompaniment of fire-crackers, horns, and ear-splitting bells.

The extraordinary hardihood of the Chinese should serve them well in tests of physical endurance.

LIFE OF THE PATHANS.

Remarkable Customs and Traditions.

Like all Pathans, the Afridis and Orakzai are Mohammedans, and, with the exception of the Mohammed Khel and some others of the Orakzai, are of the Sunni persuasion, says Major F. G. March, writing in the *Army Review*. The Sunnis represent the orthodox church of Islam and follow the Sunnat, or customs and traditions of the faith. The Shihs differ from the Sunnis as to which of the traditions are to be accepted. Again, while the Sunnis accept the authority of all the successors of Mahomet, the Shihs reject the first three Imams.

They particularly detest the memory of the Kaliph Yazid, who slew Hussain, the son of Ali, who was the son-in-law of the Prophet. The two sects are bitter foes and it is a political aphorism to say that their followers will never combine even against a common enemy.

The tribesmen although generally ignorant of the doctrine of their religion, are very superstitious and follow the teaching of their mullahs. The latter are a bigoted and narrow-minded class of priests, whose learning is confined to the knowledge by rote of certain parts of the Koran. They constitute, however, an important factor in tribal affairs; they not only expound the religious law, to settle cases to which tribal law does not apply, but also witness all contracts and truces made between the tribesmen.

The Orakzai is more prone to fanaticism and more open to the influence of his mullahs than is the Afridi, but, generally speaking, the influence of the mullahs, which is usually hostile to us, is felt less in Tirah than in other parts of the border.

The religious feeling of the Afridi appears to be rather a matter of self-respect than of deep conviction.

How a Shrine was made. It is said that an Afridi clan, being ashamed that they had no local shrine, once induced a very holy man to take up his abode with them. They made the matter of his stay with them quite certain by cutting his throat: they then buried him honourably and built a splendid farat (shrine) over his remains, at which they now worship contentedly.

Law and order can hardly be said to exist. The tribesmen are essentially democratic and can tolerate no form of government. Jirgas, councils composed of the elders of the clan or tribe, constitute the only recognised form of authority and are the medium through which our Political Officers negotiate with the tribesmen.

The occasions for such negotiations are ordinarily confined to the settlement of cases where murder or robbery has been committed on our side of the administrative border by the members of a clan, or where the security of any of the trade-routes is concerned. The jirgas, however, are not supported by any material force, and consequently the real law of the country is that "might is right."

Concerning the Vendetta. Bloodshed and strife are matters of common occurrence between clan and clan, section and section, and between man and his neighbour. Except during the periods of sowing and reaping, when truces are made, the country is in a state of perpetual war, which is aggravated by the system of blood-funds or, as known in the south of Europe, the vendetta.

Clans and sections are separated from each other by natural boundaries, such as the crest of a

range, to cross which is certain death, the very dwelling-places of the tribesmen are little forts, in the towers of which the patient marksman will wait for days and even weeks for a certain shot at his enemy, and where he himself may be in a state of siege for a month at a time.

It is not an uncommon thing for houses to have covered ways leading down to the water-supply. The conditions, therefore, under which the Pathan is brought up, develop martial instincts, and make him a valuable soldier.

Afridis enlist in large numbers, both in the Indian Army and in the Khaibar Rifles. The Orakzai enlist less freely, and at one time their martial qualities were considered inferior to those of the Afridis, but later experience has disproved this opinion. They are in general quiet, well-behaved, and intelligent, and respond easily to discipline.

Hospitality of Pathans. The character of the tribesmen of these highlands is complex. It was once the prevalent idea that the Afridi and the Orakzai were bloodthirsty, treacherous savages, devoid of all honour or morals. The life they lead from childhood, amidst scenes of incessant strife in a rugged inhospitable country, and in a climate the extremes of which drive them from one end of their country to the other, does not tend to the cultivation of the gentle virtues.

But the officers who have most to do with the tribesmen claim for him the qualities of manliness, courage, a breezy, frank, good-humour and a self-respect that amounts almost to conceit. Hospitality is another feature of his character, and more than one of our expeditions against the Afridis was undertaken owing to the tribal reluctance to break the law of "sanctuary" and to surrender bad characters who had claimed it.

The Pathan's hospitality, however, does not extend beyond his own doorstep. The parting guest is always reticent, if not deceitful, as to the road he proposes to take; for he knows that his late host will have no compunction in leaving by the back door, taking a short cut across country to a convenient spot, and picking off the traveller, at a decisive range, for the sake of anything valuable on him that may have attracted notice during the visit.

Manchu Properties. It has been provided in the Favourable Treatment Agreement that the properties of the Manchu princes should be protected. For the enforcement of these provisions the princes, who own large amounts of properties, such as Prince Hsun, Prince Yu, Prince Chuan, Prince Su and Prince Shun, have each appointed a representative to form a commission for the investigation of their properties in order to demand protection.

Discovery in Old Oak Chest. While examining the contents of an old oak chest in his church, the Rev T. Plant, vicar of Teddington, in Leicestershire, England, found a register of births, marriages, and deaths dating from 1635 which was thought to be irretrievably lost. It contains entries relating to county families for which local genealogists have sought in vain.

Fracas at Hankow. Hankow, July 21st.—Yesterday, while unloading a cargo of wood for the Canton-Hankow Railway from a Japanese steamer, a dispute arose between the crew and the tallymen over an alleged shortage. The Japanese crew armed themselves and attacked the Chinese coolies, with the result that one of the latter was drowned, one seriously injured and ten wounded. A complaint has been laid at the Japanese Consulate, which is holding an inquiry into the affair.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Germans are making most desperate efforts to take Namur.

The Russians have occupied Arys, 25 miles west of Lyck.

The Servians are now ready to cross the River Save and invade Hungary.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent states that the Japanese are bombarding Teiingtau.

The British forces were engaged all day on Sunday, and held their own.

A big battle is proceeding between the allied troops and the whole German forces.

Yesterday contact was established between the Forces all along the line, without advantage to either side.

The Times and the Daily Telegraph comment favourably on Japanese intervention in the war.

The Servian cavalry has defeated an Austrian column, capturing four Howitzers and ten field guns.

NEWS.

Yesterday's Volunteer Orders are given in this issue.

Interesting war items from exchanges as per to-day.

Our latest Home sports letter appears on an extra.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on the seaplane and naval warfare will be found on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 27.

Sale of Liquors—G. P. Lamont's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Friday August 28.

Sale of furniture—5 Hart Avenue, Kowloon—G. P. Lamont, at 11 a.m.

Monday, August 31.

Sale of Crown Land, F.W.D.—3 p.m.

War Department Contracts.—Tenders close at noon.

Tuesday, September 1.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Annual general meeting.—noon.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.—noon.

Saturday, September 19.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank.

Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders.—City Hall—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

SOLE AGENTS

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail.

The War.

In Alsace the French troops and in East Prussia the Russian troops continue to drive the German troops before them; while the French Fleet is bombarding the Adriatic port of Cattaro, which the Austrians are futilely striving to hold. On both land and sea Austria's participation in the war has, so far, been disastrous to herself, her Fleet being bottled up in the Adriatic as is her Ally's Fleet in the North Sea, while the Russians and Servians have unquestionably inflicted severe losses upon them on land.

The rumours current in the Colony during the past few days that the Germans had surrendered Tsingtau are now proved to be fallacious, as it is officially announced that Japan has declared war on Germany. Evidently, Germany has declined or ignored Japan's "advice" that Tsingtau should be handed over to her. There can be but one result of Germany's action—namely, the loss of their treasured Far Eastern port, upon which they have spent millions of marks. The place is believed to be fairly well fortified, and as it is guarded by some five thousand Germans, mostly reservists, a strenuous effort will, of course, be made to hold it. It, however, is doomed.

South China Morning Post.

War Lessons.

Another duty which citizens cannot bear in mind too closely, and one which was emphasised in a Press Bureau message published yesterday, is to be patient. The results of this momentous campaign will be announced, when, in the opinion of those directing it, the opportune time arrives. There is no cause for alarm at the absence of news. A policy which is being pursued in the best interests of the Allies is that no news should be given out which is likely to reach the enemy and be of service to him. The enemy knows the value of secrecy too and as regards his own movements tells nothing, but is ready to profit by any scrap of information that may fall from the other side. We are passing through a period which will teach us many and, we believe, useful lessons. We are learning that we must individually bear our share of the burden and if we take all the lessons of the momentous struggle which is now being waged to heart, we must emerge from the trial a stronger and a better people.

Daily Press.

German Mine Laying.

If the Germans are indiscriminately scattering mines in the North Sea, upon the ordinary trade routes, as the British Admiralty publicly states, it does not look as if the German Fleet has any early intention of emerging from its place of security in the Baltic Sea, because these floating mines are as grave a danger to themselves as to their adversaries and to neutral shipping, which, by the way, has been the first to suffer. The Admiralty statement describes it as a "new form of warfare." Many of our readers will be familiar with the fact that at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and for some considerable time afterwards, shipping in the Gulf of Pechili was constantly menaced by drifting mines, and many may doubt whether it is strictly correct to say that Germany is adopting a "new form of warfare" in the North Sea. But the Admiralty is quite correct if it can be established that "the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately in ordinary trade routes." Neither the Russians nor the Japanese did that.

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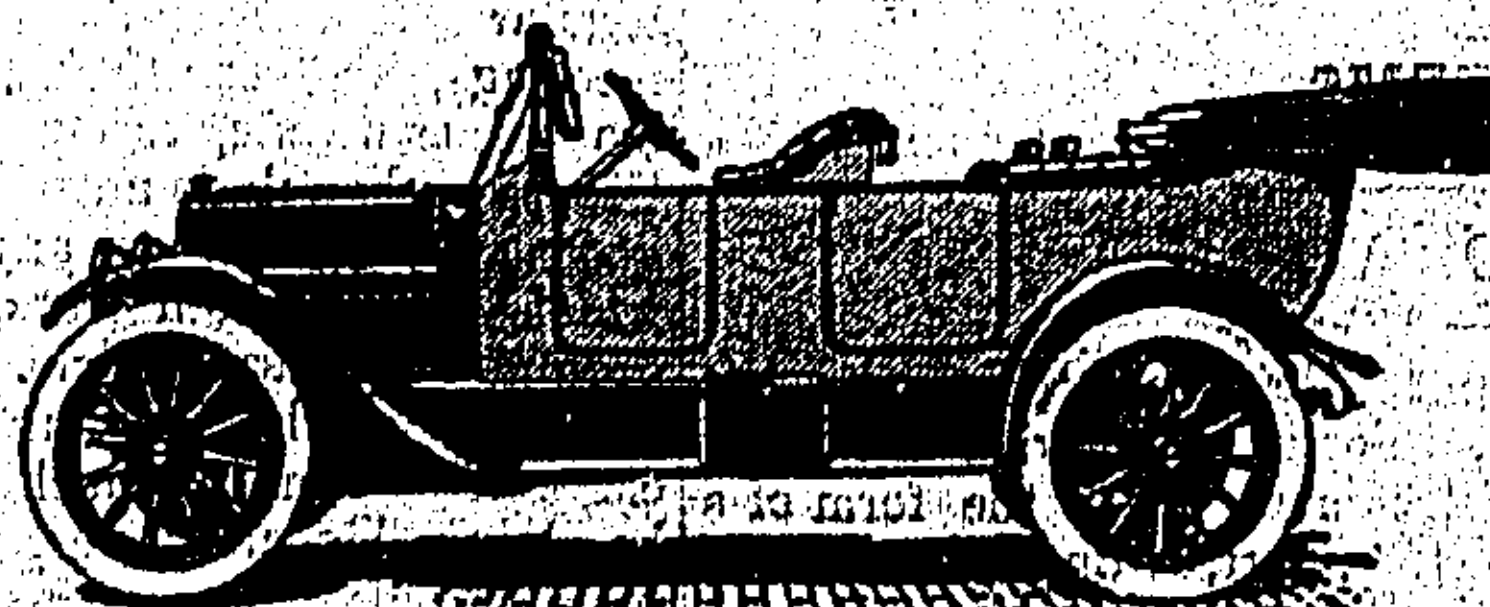
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sentence for Lese-Majeste.
A private soldier named Wagner was sentenced at Magdeburg on July 13 to three and a half years' imprisonment for writing insulting words below a picture of the Emperor and for insulting the members of a military Court.

Singapore's New Postal Motor Van.

The new Post Office motor service van has arrived in Singapore and was to be seen upon the roads early yesterday morning, says the *Free Press* of August 11, employed, however, upon what hardly seems its proper use. It was seen in Serangoon Road with about a ton and a half of iron girders in it, which, if it did no other damage to the vehicle, would certainly damage the bright new royal mail red paint.

Protection to Foreigners.

A few days ago the President wired to the Governors of the various provinces, ordering them to afford special protection to the life and property of the foreign residents in the various treaty ports. The despatch further enjoined the Governors to instruct the magistrates of the districts to despatch detachments of emergency corps to protect the churches in their districts and further gave them permission to appropriate the funds formerly belonging to the local self-governing bodies for recruiting soldiers for this purpose, in case the number of soldiers in their respective districts should prove insufficient.

After the Death of White Wolf.
After the President received the report of the capture of the White Wolf, he held a conference in the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to discuss the steps to be taken in the various places infested by the bandits, after the death of their chief. As a result the authorities decided to adopt the following measures:—1. To search for and exterminate the remaining brigands. 2. To station a portion of the troops employed in the suppression campaign to guard the various important places, while the rest of them shall be withdrawn at once. 3. Delegates shall be sent to the various places infested by the outlaws to quiet and pacify the people. 4. Order should be promptly restored to places which have been infested by the brigands. 5. Rewards to be given to the military officers who rendered meritorious services in the suppression campaign.

Autumn Manoeuvre of Fengtien Troops.

A manoeuvre of two divisions of Fengtien troops is going to be held in the next month in the said province and the authorities have requested the Central Government to appoint special delegates to inspect the troops on that occasion. Some days ago the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy wired to the Chiang Chun of Fengtien, stating that owing to the financial difficulties the Government has limited the activities of every department of administration to the narrowest possible compass, that the much-talked-of autumn manoeuvre of Pei-yang will not be carried out for this year and that the Fengtien authorities should try to reduce the expenses of the manoeuvre as much as possible, and they were further ordered to submit their preparatory scheme of the manoeuvre to the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff for their sanction.—*Peking Gazette*.

A Scheme to Create New Offices.
With regard to the abolition of likin, the Government has decided to start the enforcement of the Stamp Tax; therefore in the Ministry of Finance an Office for the Enforcement of the Stamp Tax has been established, and the Finance Bureaux in the provinces have been instructed to officiate as branch offices. In places like Nanking and Wuchang the tax has been enforced without the least objection from the people, therefore the Ministry of Finance is of opinion that should the Stamp Tax be enforced properly its annual income will be far greater than that of likin. It is now proposed that as the Finance Bureaux of the provinces are too busy to attend to this matter, the Governors should be instructed to establish branch offices for the sale of the stamps.

NOTICE



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THE SEAPLANE AND NAVAL WARFARE.

Its Possible Future.

A logical outcome of the problem propounded by Sir Percy Scott, who raises the issue of battleship v. submarine, is the question whether the seaplane will supersede them both. If it is held possible (most authorities seem to think it is not, by the way) to drive the big warship off the face of the seas by means of the craft which travel not on but under the waves, it follows that the seaplane in turn is able to administer the eventual coup de grace to the submarine, because, like the whale, the last-named must come up to breathe. When it does the seaplane, like a huge hawk, will swoop down and destroy it. So that the seaplane would mean then the end of naval warfare as we now know it.

So far I have not heard any naval authority even hint at such an extraordinary possibility. That is quite understandable. How could any man belonging to it ever permit himself to conceive of the great British Fleet, the pride of the Empire, the envy of the world, rendered not merely impotent, but so much scrap-iron? Yet the Navy has realised very swiftly the value of the new craft as an adjunct. An adjunct so far and no more. But let us look at the facts and consider the conclusion to which they point, however fantastic that conclusion may be.

So far as the chain battleship-submarine-seaplane goes it may be dismissed summarily, because, although Sir Percy Scott may be right in regard to the first two links, he is according to the balance of expert opinion, quite wrong. The point is, which is going to develop with the greater rapidity, the seaplane or the submarine? Unhesitatingly I say the first-named. Before the submarine menace to all vessels that float on the water is really acute the challenge from the air will have revolutionised naval warfare.

That, surely, is certain. Those will be the days when the word seaplane will have ceased to have any justification. Seaplane is obviously not the word to apply to the wonderful, at the moment inconceivable craft, that will plough the seas, skim the waves, or wing their way through the air.

Seaplanes of the Future.
What will these craft be, or, rather, to what present type will they chiefly approximate? It seems evident that the first of the kind will be a sort of flying destroyer, a winged amphibian monster of steel which will hurl lightning shafts of destruction now from the surface of the waves, now from the heights of the air.

Against such a foe what will the battleship (of the sea) be able to do? No use for defence in these circumstances its great guns (suggestive of throwing bricks at mosquitoes on the wing), it would have to have special weapons to deal with its foe. Even then how could it possibly cope with an adversary so swift in its movements—an adversary, too, with all the versatility of three-

dimensioned activity instead of merely two? It would have then to be attended by an escort of its own flying destroyers, in which case it would become the storm-centre of an engagement in which itself it could take no part. Then, again, owing to the difference of speed (the battleship is apparently limited to, say, 25 knots, whereas these war-giants would certainly fly nearer 100) the big craft would be a severe drag on its nimble escort. There would, in short, be no mastery of the sea without the mastery of the air.

The question therefore arises whether fighting ships will in the end be necessary at all. Is it not probable that the next step in the evolution of the new warfare when these vessels of the air and sea are an accomplished fact, will be the creation of heavily armed aerial Dreadnoughts, capable of travelling equally well in either element? The Germans at all events accept the possibility of some such development. Their great Zeppelins of to-day may well be mere highly expensive experiments as things stand now, but when one compares the latest of the big naval airships with the first of the novel craft created by the genius of Count Zeppelin, the remarkable progress in even a few years opens up a vivid prospect of what the future may have in store.

It is easy to suggest that the idea of evolving a real flying Dreadnought out of the frail airship of to-day is fantastic, but what would the world have said in the days of the old Royal George, say, if an inspired prophet had talked of a modern battleship. Only quite recently it was suggested that owing to the effect of recoil it would be impossible to arm air craft. That objection has already proved to be largely unfounded. The same objection would, probably have been raised had anyone suggested the use of the biggest weapons of our super-Dreadnoughts when the first ironclad was introduced.

Dreadnought Dirigibles.

To what extent the era of the super-seaplane and the Dreadnought dirigible will actually affect the principles of naval warfare time alone can show. Merely to argue, as many do, and will continue to do, that these new arms are limited to the role of "auxiliaries," proves nothing. Logically, it seems that they must take the chief part. It is the seacraft that will be relegated to second place. That the Dreadnought dirigible and the super-seaplane, to call them that (for want at the moment of a better term) will come, may be accepted as certain. Germany has gone too far in regard to the one and England in the other, to leave any room for doubt on this head.

But all this is of the future, and the quite distant future. If a war were to break out now the seaplane and the dirigible would play a very small part in the operations. At the most they would be confined to scouting, and even here unless the weather conditions were remarkably favourable, they would achieve comparatively little. There are some seaplanes to-day that alight on and rise from quite rough seas. But there is no seaplane in existence which could ride out, on the waves, anything of a storm. And the seaplane is, in this connection, even in advance of the dirigible.

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existence which could ride out, on the waves, anything of a storm. And the seaplane is, in this connection, even in advance of the dirigible.

The efficient seaplane scout, however, is a thing of the immediate future whether it is a "deep sea craft" or whether it is used from a base or mother ship of the kind that is now actually in course of construction for the Admiralty. But once the seaplane scout is achieved, the seaplane scout-destroyer comes as a matter of course; and at that point the great revolution will have begun.—*Globe's* aviation correspondent.

INDIAN NEWS.

BURMAH.

Queer Burmah Story.
The *Daily Express* Luiknow correspondent reports a remarkable case from Burmah of a dead man coming to life again. It appears that a Burmese named Birj Lal was stricken by cholera, and was given up as dead by his people, who buried him in the sand of a river near Mandalay. The funeral duly performed, the deceased's relatives and friends are stated to have applied themselves with assiduity to the customary death rites, including the feeding of the priests. These rites were still occupying their attention when, on the thirteenth day, who should turn up but Birj Lal himself. When the mourners had recovered from their natural surprise they questioned him as to his experiences. Quite briefly he said he regained consciousness and tried to get up, and, fortunately, the sand gave way. With great difficulty he made his way to the nearest village, where he convalesced for ten days, and then made his way home.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Saw Mills Co., Ltd. The Government Gazette publishes the memorandum and articles of association of this Company, the first subscribers to which are all Ceylonese. The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The objects of the Company include those of carrying on a business as saw-mill proprietors and timber merchants, contractors, store-keepers and general merchants, general carriers by land and water, barge builders and owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, and warehousemen. Messrs. O. C. Raffell, Justin A. Rode, H. M. Rodrigo, Nicholas Peris, S. Sathien, G. H. L. Perera, and L. J. Arnold are the first subscribers.

Colombo's Clean Streets.
Mr. A. Goldbloom, Manager of the New York Oostume Co., of Melbourne, a large emporium in that town, who was in Colombo, recently appeared to be greatly impressed with Colombo and the cleanliness of the streets in town. In conversation with a representative of "The Ceylonese," he said: "You can mark my word for it. I have travelled a great deal in various parts of the world and I have never seen a more cleanly kept place than this city."

NOTICE.

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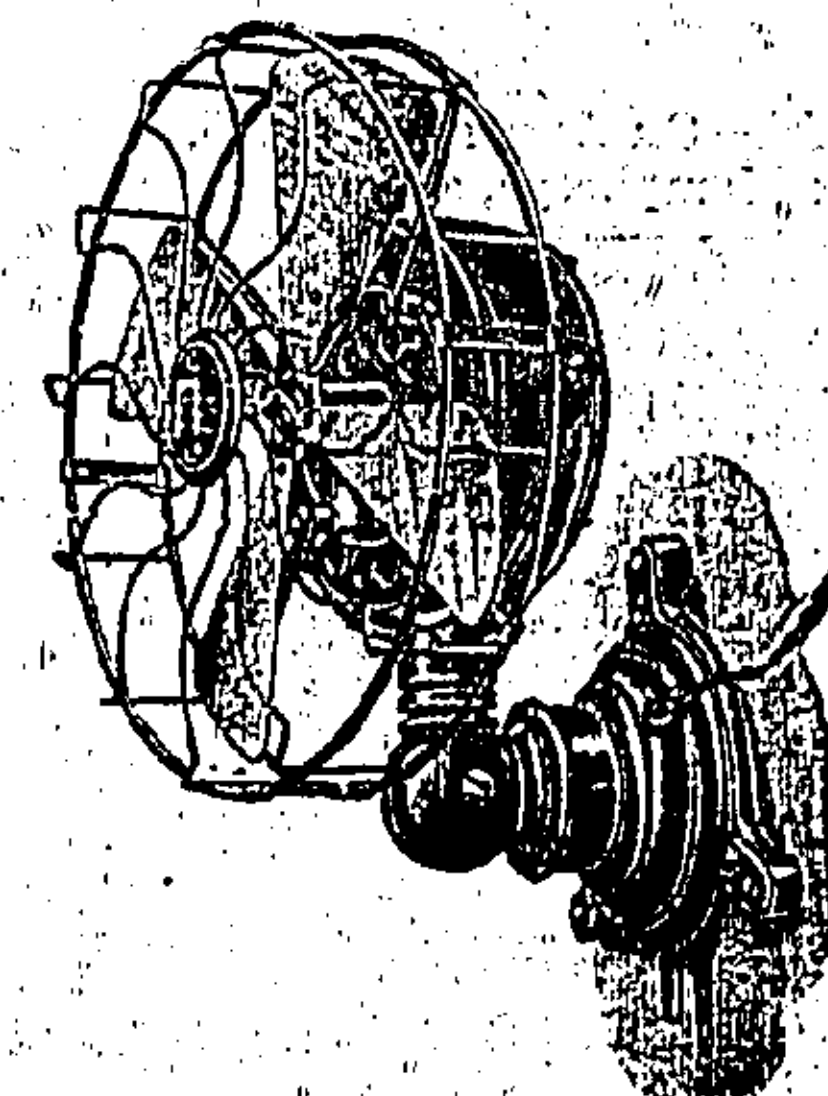
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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

HUMPHREYS.—On August 24, at 55, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Meyrick Humphreys, a son.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

THE OCCUPATION OF BRUSSELS.

Apart from the victories which have fallen to France, Russia and Serbia, the most important war news of the past week has been the German occupation of Brussels, the Belgian capital. Ever since the hostilities actually began, the German troops have been endeavouring to force their way through Belgium, and they have found the task a far more difficult one than they ever imagined. Originally, of course, the blow was not directed at Belgium; France was the objective of the movements, and it was hoped that an easy passage through Belgian territory would be possible. In fact, at the beginning of the war Germany approached Belgium for the granting of facilities to this end, and a promise was made that any damage effected as a consequence would be atoned for after the war was over.

It is current history that Belgium not only refused the permission sought, but resisted by force of arms the German encroachment. And how stubborn that resistance has been is now common knowledge. Germany evidently thought that, even if it came to insisting on the demand—as it has—her troops would experience no difficulty in forcing their way through the country. She has been bitterly disillusioned, for not only have the forts at Liege stoutly resisted every attack; what is more, the invaders have suffered extremely heavy losses both in men and in implements of warfare. The Belgians have put up a most heroic defence. They have done more. They have held back the enemy a sufficient length of time to permit of the concentration of the Allied Forces and, even if the forts at Liege and Namur were now to fall, they have performed an invaluable service in this respect. The occupation of Brussels, though it will doubtless be regarded as a great achievement in Germany, is no material advantage to the invaders. Indeed, the circumstances under which it was taken seem to point to the probability that the German troops were purposely, for good strategic reasons, permitted to have a "walk-over." They have evidently come through between Liege and Namur, as a day before the occupation was announced it was reported that large forces were crossing the Meuse at a point between these two places.

The fact that the Belgian capital was taken without any fighting is significant, and supports the contention which we have already pointed to. General belief is that the Germans have been lured into Brussels, and that, with Belgian forces to the north-west, at Antwerp, as well as to the south-east at Liege and Namur, and with the Allied Forces along the Franco-Belgian frontier, they will eventually be hemmed in. Such a view is supported by the statement that the Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days and was necessitated by the strategic situation. If these conclusions prove to be borne out by subsequent happenings, then Germany will live to regret the day on which she took possession of the capital of Belgium.

Shamrock's Trip.

Elsewhere in our issue of today it will be seen that Shamrock IV. arrived at the Azores at the end of last month, having been towed twice during the voyage from Falmouth. It may be noted that the understanding between challenging and defending countries is to the effect that the challenger shall cross the Atlantic on her own bottom, but this does not mean that she has to make the entire voyage under her own sail. It is true that previous to 1899, when Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock I. was assisted at intervals across the Atlantic, challengers made the entire voyage, no matter what the conditions, without any assistance whatever. On her run across, Shamrock I. was towed at least 2,000 miles, and the precedent then established has been followed ever since.

Within the Terms.

There is, however, an important stipulation imposed with reference to towing; it is that towing is prohibited except in the case of flat calms. As mentioned above, on the voyage from Falmouth to the Azores, Shamrock IV. was twice taken in tow, but on each of these occasions during a calm. It is thus apparent that Sir Thomas Lipton is strictly following out the terms of the understanding referred to, which has quite recently received the sanction of the New York Yacht Club in an intimation to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club which stated that the past custom in regard to towing was not objected to. It is a pity that circumstances have arisen which have necessitated the postponement of the races until next year, but there is every reason to believe that, when the contests do come off, they will be followed with as keen an interest as heretofore.

German Ships and Borneo.

Under the above heading we printed, in our Log Book column yesterday, some remarks by the *Straits Times* which should not be altogether devoid of interest to Hongkong shipping firms. Briefly, our contemporary points out that "with the German boats out of the competition there are tempting opportunities to make an effort to capture all the trade on the Borneo run." There is no reason why the German ships should ever come back to the trade, if those with the present opportunity make the most of it. Probably many of our readers are aware that, at one time, Mr. Alfred Holt's small boats were doing the business between Singapore and the Borneo ports which in late years fell into the hands of the N.D.L. Before the rubber boom—in other words, before the rise and development of Jesselton as a port—there appeared to be little promise of encouragement to any line of steamers on this run.

Where does the Britisher come in? The Holt boats withdrew or were sold to the Germans, and forthwith the Norddeutscher line monopolised the run. The Borneo west coast railway began to bring jungle produce etc. to the new port (Jesselton) and the opening up of the rubber estates at once called for frequent shipment of thousands of necessaries from Singapore; and so—as it were all in a moment—a non-paying proposition became a decidedly paying one. At the outbreak of the present war, the German Company had four ships on the run from Singapore, in addition to the s.s. Borneo from Hongkong. Meanwhile not a single British boat was running from Singapore, and only one (Messrs. Jardine Matheson's *Hinsang*) from Hongkong! Obviously now is the time for the Britisher to get a look in again.

Chinese Gunboats.

During the last few days, says the *Peking Gazette*, a number of telegraphic messages have been exchanged between the Ministry of Navy and the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and Army discussing the part which the Chinese gunboats should play in doing patrolling work in the absence of the foreign warships. It is reported that the authorities will distribute the gunboats to the various strategic places along the Yangtze river and the seacoast, to do patrolling duties.

DAY BY DAY.

NOW'S THE DAY, AND NOW'S THE HOUR.
SEE THE FRONT OF BATTLE
LOUR.—Burns.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; sunshine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Amazona to-morrow.
European Mail (Via Canada).—Closed per s.s. Sado Maru at 2 p.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Amazona to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.9-10d.

Silk Delivery.

The silk shipped from Hongkong by the R.M.S. Empress of India on July 22, reached New York on August 20.

Hongkong Mortality.

During the month ending July 31, there were 738 deaths in the Colony, 57 persons dying from plague, and two from small-pox.

"At Home."

Lady May was "at Home" at Mountain Lodge this afternoon. There was a good company of callers, and a most pleasant afternoon was spent.

The Rat Campaign.

During the week ending August 15, 1,501 rats were caught in Victoria, none being infected. In Kowloon during the same period there were 200 rats caught, none being infected.

Naval Yard Worker Sentenced.

The Chinese turner and fitter who was charged last week at the Police Court with stealing 4 lbs. of brass from the Naval Yard, appeared on remand yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood. He was sent to prison for three months.

Reported Armed Robbery.

Li Hoi, a farmer, of 108, Ngan Tau Kok, has reported to the police that at 6.30 a.m. on August 22, six men entered his house, four armed with iron bars and one with a sheath knife, whilst two others carried torches. They seized him by the throat, gagged him and tied himself and his wife to the bed with their hands behind their backs. They ransacked the house and stole clothing valued \$19, jewellery value \$6.50, and \$10.30 in money.

Banishee's Affairs.

An Indian orderly on guard at the residence of Major Stewart, Austin Road, Kowloon, observed a Chinese coming from the house. He caught the man, and found him to be in possession of a pair of European boots, and a pair of ladies' slippers. These, it was stated, were found to have been stolen. At the Police Station it was discovered that the man had been banished only a year ago for larceny of a similar nature. At the Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following business will engage the attention of the Legislative Council at its meeting on Thursday:—

Amendment of the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease By-laws.
Amendment of the Disinfection of Infected Premises By-laws.
Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the observance of public duties.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A REASSURING OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Situation on Land and Sea.

The official summary of the naval and military situation in Europe, which has been received by H. E. the Governor by way of Peking and Canton, is distinctly reassuring. The German fleet is bottled up, as has been suspected for some little time, and British commerce is almost normal. German seaborne commerce, on the other hand, is paralysed. In spite of the Press Bureau's reminder that most of our war news comes from our own side, this official summary of the situation may be taken as quite fair to both sides and as exaggerating nothing.

An Absurd Story.

All the talk of a tremendous engagement in the North Sea would appear to have been so much nonsense. The only casualty is the loss of the *Amphion*, already reported. Northern papers, some days ago, had a circumstantial story of a number of Dreadnoughts having been sunk off Spurn Head. The flagship, they said, was amongst them. They printed the news with big scare headings, and with hardly a comment which showed that they had considered the news even for a moment. What the British fleet was doing off Spurn Head, how the expeditionary force was safely landed in France, and why the Bank's discount should have come down so rapidly, they did not consider. The application of a little commonsense would have blown that precious bit of nonsense into the air like a bubble.

Belgium's Great Work.

More and more as the days go by it is seen what a tremendous service Belgium has done by the stern defence she has set up to the German advance. She has permitted of the French army being mobilised without haste and of the British and French armies joining hands. The moral effect of the check upon Germany's advance, depressing to one side and cheering to the other, is bound to count for much in the subsequent operations. But first that stubborn Belgian defence the early successes might have gone quite the other way and a much harder task been set the Allies. The story of this Belgian struggle against a much stronger nation is one of the finest things in history.

Japan Gets to Work.

The Japanese, says a message to-day, are bombarding Kiaochow, so that they have lost no time in getting to work. This bears out what was said in a note here yesterday to the effect that while there was a hope that fighting might not be necessary, Japan was quite ready if the worst came to the worst and negotiations failed. One who has returned from the north tells us that troops were being mobilised in Nagasaki last Wednesday and that the enthusiasm was great.

Charleroi.

Not by any means for the first time, Charleroi is likely to see fighting. This old Belgian town has seen some queer ups and downs in its time. It has been in turn French and Spanish, and even Austrian. France and Spain, indeed, exchanged it half a dozen times, and it was assigned to Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. But stirring as has been its past history, all that it has ever seen will dwarf into insignificance before the tremendous battle which, even now, may be taking place within sight of its huge ironworks.

The s.s. China.

The P. M. s.s. China arrived at Shanghai on August 14 from Hongkong, and proceeded on her voyage to Japan, and San Francisco the following evening. The voyage of the China from Hongkong to Shanghai was without any unusual incident, and passengers state that they saw nothing of any disabled men-of-war.

THE WAR.

Financial Effects of the War.

Writing to the *Asahi* on this interesting question, Mr. Honda Setaudo, a well-known financial authority, of Tokyo, remarks that in the event of England taking part in the war, the money market in England will be more cautious than at present, and two factors embarrassing to Japan may develop. One will be the attempt to recover money advanced to Japan by foreign capitalists, and the other the unloading of Japanese bonds held by foreigners. Foreign money advanced on bills as the result of business transactions will be gradually recovered as the monetary strain in Europe increases.

Foreign loans of this sort now amount to about ¥100,000,000. When a financial panic breaks out and credit is shaken, it is clear that loans of this nature should be recovered first, and the decreased credit will result in the payment of gold in settlement of such loans. When interest advances in Europe and foreign securities decline in the market, foreigners may find it more profitable to dispose of their Japanese bonds and remit the money realised in gold for investment in the bonds of their own countries, which can be had cheaper than the Japanese. In this case there will be an exodus of gold. The amount of Japanese bonds now held by foreigners residing in Japan and by foreign banks in Japan is unknown, but it was once estimated at 50 or 60 million yen. There is no knowing whether Japanese foreign bonds may be reimported. These apprehensions cannot be said to be without foundation. Such is not an uncommon phenomenon in European countries and America. It is for this reason that the financial panics in America have spread to Europe and that English panics have spread to the Continent. Telegrams announce that the United States Government and bankers were considering means for checking the outflow of gold. In the existing financial relations between Japan and England, Japan cannot remain unmoved by developments in London, such as the sudden raising of the Bank of England rate.

Foreign trade, both import and export, will undoubtedly suffer from the war. The present is a good opportunity for Japanese merchants to extend their markets in the Orient, but such a course will not give immediate relief to the depression of trade in Japan, which is now passing through a hard economic ordeal. The market in Japan, however, seems to be excessively nervous, and such nervousness may precipitate irreparable difficulties even before the real effects of the war make their appearance.

Farewell to British Reservist.

Karatsu, August 12th. An enthusiastic send-off on a small scale was given to Lieutenant C. D. Simmons, late Chief Officer of the Blue Star Line s.s. *Brodmount*, at Nishi-Karatsu station to-day at four o'clock. Mr. Simmons is proceeding to Nagasaki in accordance with instructions received from the Consul there to report himself for service with the Royal Navy.

Captain Martin and all the officers, engineers, and apprentices of the *Brodmount* who were not actually on duty were at the station, also the entire British community. There was a large display of bunting, chiefly Union Jacks. Captain Martin made a felicitous speech, wishing the hero of the occasion "Good Luck," and the assembly joined in singing national songs, concluding with "Auld Lang Syne" as the train drew out of the station.—*Nagasaki Free Press*.

Tsingtau and the War. The *Niruki* says, the question as to whether the German naval base at Tsingtau is to be bombarded and destroyed by the allied forces of Great Britain and Japan will have to be decided by Germany's action towards the allies. In case the German Squadron at Tsingtau should attack and destroy the British and Japanese merchantmen the allied Powers should then resort to final measures and bombard the stronghold, which is apparently at the mercy of repeated if existing contracts Japan. While Great Britain has

at last drawn the sword to assist her friendly nations, Italy has declared neutrality, but the paper thinks that as the war progresses she will ultimately be compelled to take the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary in conformity with the terms of the Triple Alliance. As for Japan, she should not under any circumstances follow the example set by Italy, but stick to the provisions of the Alliance with Great Britain and the Agreements with France and Russia. Russia, says the paper, may without the least fear withdraw all her troops from the Extreme East and concentrate them on her western boundaries for the carrying on of the great war, which may be the final one in the history of the nations.

German Reports.

New York, Aug. 18. The Belgian Government has been transferred to Antwerp, inasmuch as German cavalry has reached a point twenty kilometres from Brussels.

The right wing of the German Army is advancing towards Waterloo, which is twelve kilometres south of Brussels.

The French have suffered horrible losses at Dinant.

It is again reported, this time from the Hague, that the German Crown Prince has been wounded.

The French assert that they have achieved further successes in Alsace; their cavalry was but twenty kilometres from Strasbourg. The 7th French army corps, however, has been nearly annihilated; the rest have been driven from southern Alsace and shelter at Belfort.

The Serbians have defeated the Austrians at Sabao. They assert that 15,000 men were killed.—*Ostasiatichy Lloyd*.

Japanese Ordered to Leave Tsingtau.

Peking, August 18. The Governor of Kiaochow has ordered all the Japanese to leave Tsingtau within forty-eight hours.

Japanese cruisers, still flying a neutral flag, are cruising off Lungchow harbour, which was recently opened, on the north coast at Shantung, west of Chefoo. It is supposed that the Japanese are also landing troops there.

The whole Chinese Press of Peking is convinced that a great Power like Germany will never surrender Tsingtau to a rising Power like Japan without striking a blow.

The *Asia Jihpa* doubts very much whether Japan will ever hand Tsingtau over to China after the conclusion of the war, and foresees that, whatever the decision of the conflict in Europe, most bitter fighting will take place over the question of the possession of Tsingtau.

Fighting on Galician Frontier.

Harbin, Aug. 19.

The Staff Commander-in-Chief on the Russian south-western front states that on Friday and Saturday cavalry fighting occurred on the frontier of Galicia. Reconnoitring Austrian cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery, crossed the Russian frontier into Petrokovsk and Keletz provinces and occupied Teleshov, Andreief and Sandomir.

On Saturday the advance guard of the Austrians reached the line of Zanibost and Tarnograd, and penetrated Russian territory for a short distance. On Sunday night the Russians retreated, and an Austrian attempt to attack Keletz was unsuccessful. Russian cavalry have penetrated Galicia in the vicinity of Tomashov and occupied the districts of Tomashov and Pabarsuska, a distance of twelve versts into Austrian territory. Austrian cavalry have suffered considerable losses: at the village of Narol, Russian cavalry exterminated a squadron of the 11th Austrian dragoons. The rest of the front is unchanged.

British Admiralty's Rights. In reply to Mr. King, who recently asked the First Lord of the Admiralty over how many merchant vessels there was a right of pre-emption or hire as armed cruisers or transports; and for what number of years the amount of £150,000 for this service in Navy Vote 8 would be repeated if existing contracts were carried out.

THE WAR.

Mr. Chubbill in a written answer, said:—The Admiralty possess the right of hire or pre-emption by contracts with the following companies:

Ochard Steamship Company.—Over all the company's vessels.
International Mercantile Marine.—Over all the British vessels in the association.

In addition to the above, the Admiralty possess rights of hire or pre-emption over the vessels employed under Post Office mail contracts with the following companies:

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.—Service: Liverpool—Callao via Magellan; Panama—Valparaiso.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—Service: Southampton—West Indies; Southampton—Brazil and River Plate.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—Service: Brindisi—Bombay; Brindisi—Shanghai; Brindisi—Adelaide; Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.—Service: Anglo-South African.

Alderney Steam Packet.—Service: Alderney—Guernsey; Alderney—Cherbourg.

Messrs. MacBrayne, Orkney Steam Navigation Company, North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company, Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company (purchase only).—Service: Scottish Steamer Mail Service.

As to the second part of the question, I must refer my hon. friend to clause 34, part 3, of the Cunard Agreement, which was presented to Parliament in 1903.

German Scoop.
New York, Aug. 12.
Securities belonging to Russia, amounting to Rs. 25,000,000, lying in the Bank of Berlin, have been attached by the German Government.

The Czar and the Duma.
London, Aug. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times states that when the Czar received the members of the Duma in the Winter Palace, all dissensions appeared to have been forgotten, even the anti-Semites foregoing their usual bitterness, and all members agreeing to be at one in support of the country. When the Czar concluded his speech with the words, "and the God of all will protect Russia," there was a tremendous burst of cheering, followed by the National Anthem. Cheers were also given for Great Britain.

Siberian Fuel for Russia.
The war appears to be bringing some commercial activity to Siberia. The Russian authorities, says a Changchun despatch to the Mairichi, are busy in felling trees in North Manchuria and are sending them home for fuel at the seat of war. The authorities have opened collieries in North Manchuria, for which a concession has been obtained from China. They are trying to obtain a concession for opening new coal mines.

Tientsin Britishers Reviving Volunteers.
A special cable to the China Press, from its Tientsin correspondent, states that, at an enthusiastic meeting of British residents, nearly two hundred resolved to again form a Volunteer Corps. Major Nathan, late of the Royal Engineers, was appointed Commander.

The German corps has offered to serve under the British General, for the defence of the foreign concessions, if occasion arises.

Siberian Post Train Running.
Harbin, Aug. 14.
Thirty-two German prisoners of war, including three women, have been sent to Irkutsk under guard.

The European train service is disorganized owing to the Russian mobilization and only the post train, which is much delayed, is working.

The Vladivostok and Harbin Bourses have sent a petition by telegraph to St. Petersburg, to allow Vladivostok to be a free port during the war.

Foreign Business-Men from Tsingtau.
Members of the staffs of many non-German firms in Tsingtau have arrived here by train says the N. C. Daily News. They have nothing further to report as to the conditions obtaining in Tsingtau, but all express their appreciation of the courtesy ex-

TO-DAY'S
LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS MARCHING ON CHARLEROI.

FALL OF NAMUR.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on page 1:—

Charleroi has been retaken.

The Belgian Casualties.

The Belgian Minister for War states that the total Belgian casualties amount to ten thousand.

Germans Marching on Charleroi.

It is announced from Brussels that three hundred thousand Germans have marched southward on Charleroi.

Namur Falls.

The Press Bureau announces that Namur has fallen.

tended to them by the authorities and their German friends.

Japanese Ultimatum Explained.

Tokyo, Aug. 16.
Reuter's correspondent understands that the following reasons for issuing the Japanese ultimatum to Germany may be issued:—

"This Empire deeply regrets that it is compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany. The Empire has yielded to one desire: the maintenance of peace. It confidently believes that it has long been recognized by the world that the Imperial policy is always guided by this desire. It was for this reason that the Empire entered into an alliance with Great Britain, which was done in the hope that peace in Eastern Asia might be permanently preserved and the blessings of tranquillity secured."

Now a great war having broken out in Europe, if its calamities could happily be prevented from spreading to the Far East the Empire would desire to preserve peace in the Far East by maintaining strict neutrality, but Great Britain, the ally of Japan, has been compelled, in order to defend herself against the aggressive actions of Germany, to open hostilities with that country. Moreover, Germany is at Kiauchau, her leased territory in the Far East, making preparations day and night. Her men-of-war are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and her converted cruisers are engaged in the seizure of merchant vessels.

Such actions, being directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, Japan cannot regard them with indifference. Accordingly the Imperial Government have communicated fully and frankly with the British Government and found themselves compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany in order to safeguard the general interests contemplated in the Treaty of Alliance.

The Imperial Government have no other object but the complete restoration by these means of the peace of the Far East, which has been disturbed, and it sincerely regrets that no other course is at present open for that purpose."

War Preparation in Japan.
The Japanese Government ordered emergency mobilization of both army and fleet on the 4th instant, and there was consequently great activity on August 9. The first troops mobilized were the field artillery in Western Japan, and stations have been assigned for the different units.

According to the Asahi, there was a Staff meeting of the Hiroshima Division on receipt of a War Department telegram on Monday, and it is expected that part of the Division will be mobilized.

It is reported from Sasebo that the present staff being insufficient

to handle the amount of work expeditiously, 3,000 more men are to be engaged.

All operations at the Kure Port Admiralty, says an Asahi despatch, have been on a war footing since the 10th instant. Captain Nagoya, an aide-de-camp, summoned the local journalists and correspondents on the same day, and informed them that publication of the movements and whereabouts of men-of-war and transports had been prohibited in accordance with instructions from the Minister of the Navy.

The Japanese Press states that a special Cabinet Council held on the 7th instant at the Premier's official quarters decided to allot ¥15,000,000 to coast defence.

German Prisoners at Bruges.

London, Aug. 13.
The Bruges correspondent of the Times has been interviewing some of the German prisoners taken by the Belgians, who are being kept at Bruges. The men are mostly from Berlin and vicinity, and are described as strong, well-built men. They are being well looked after, and seem in high spirits. They told the Times correspondent that they did not know for what they were fighting, and did not wish to fight against any country. When they left home, they understood that they would be engaged in an invasion of France, but to their surprise they were taken to Belgium. They do not appear to be at all interested in the war, and complain of having been short of provisions; this and the fact that they were greatly fatigued owing to wearing the long boots lately adopted in the German Army compelled them to surrender to the Belgians.

German Plans for Invasion of France.

According to the Times, the German troops which are marching against the French are now in the northern part of Lorraine. The 17th Army Corps is endeavouring to effect an invasion of France through the Ardennes, about fifty miles south of Liege, and on crossing the frontier will join forces with the other German troops crossing from Lorraine. If this move is carried out, the German first line will consist of eight army corps, and the second line of nine army corps. In addition, eight divisions of German cavalry will take part in this movement.

At the same time, there are six army corps confronting the Russian forces, which are threatening invasion on the other frontier.

Hot Water at Liege.

New York, Aug. 12.
When the German troops entered Liege the Belgian women fought very bravely. When their ammunition was exhausted, they poured boiling water on the Germans.—Japanese Foreign Office Message.

Search for German Ships.

Sydney, Aug. 14.
According to an official report issued by the Admiralty in

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

SILK HAWKER ROBBED.

Sepoy Charged Before Jury.

This morning at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Hazell and a jury, Lal Din, a sepoy in the 26th Punjab, was charged with robbery, with violence, in company with other persons not in custody, from Wong Ming-tak who was thereby deprived of \$20.50 in money, a watch and chain, and nine pieces of Shanghai silk.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. R. N. Anderson, (foreman), A. H. Silva, D. Carvalho, H. H. Taylor, J. E. W. Beard, C. A. Guterres, and A. H. Alves.

Capt. Ivans, of the 26th Punjab, translated the evidence into Pushtu.

Mr. Hodgson, addressing the jury, said that Wong Ming-tak was a silk hawker. He called at the barracks at Kenzie's Mills, being hailed as he passed, by a number of soldiers. He went up to them and sold some pieces of silk to two or three of them. The times were important. He arrived at the Mills between one and two o'clock, and left at about two o'clock on his way back to Kowloon City, and on his way was attacked by three Indian soldiers, one of whom he alleged was the prisoner. They tied him up, gagged him, and ill-treated him, stole from him various articles and eventually took off his shoes. On July 3, Wong Ming-tak was taken to Kenzie's Mills, where all the soldiers were paraded, and he was asked to pick out the man who assaulted him. He picked out the prisoner and two others, one of whom he said had bought silk off him, and the other was on sentry at the time. The only point for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner was one of the three assailants or not.

The plaintiff, in the box, bore out the story of the assault and said that after he had been tied up and laid on the hillside, the robbers, before leaving him, placed an umbrella over his head to keep the sun off. In answer to Mr. Jenkins, complainant said he had been warned by a soldier not to go up a hill or he would be robbed.

Mr. Jenkins:—You did not expect to be robbed by Chinese?—No; I did not expect to be robbed by them.

So you went up the hill, expecting to be robbed by Indians?—Yes.

In answer to a suggestion by Mr. Jenkins that if the prisoner was ill in bed at the time of the robbery complainant had made a mistake in his identification, he said that as sure as the skies were above he could not tell a lie.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under yesterday's date state:—Uniform.—Order No. 5 of 22. 8. 14. is hereby cancelled and all Volunteers will wear uniform at all times.

Detail.—On duty Tuesday 25th Group 2 (Left Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Coy. and Right Section M.G. Co.) Officers on duty Tuesday, 25th, Captain Armstrong, Lieut. Lindell and Lieut. Norrington. To furnish Guard to-morrow, Left Section M.G. Co.; Orderly Officer to-morrow, Capt. Churchill; Orderly Sergeant to-morrow, Sergt. Bullock.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Some instances having occurred of members pleading ignorance of the Orders, they are reminded that Orders are posted daily on the notice board at the Law Courts. Excuses that their attention was not called to the Orders cannot be accepted.

For duty at Law Courts.—Tuesday the 25th, No. 2 Company Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections only; Wednesday the 26th No. 1 Company Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections only; Thursday the 27th No. 2 Company Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections only.

Orderlies.—Tuesday the 25th, Corpl. Leask and Lt.-Cpl. Beavis. Wednesday the 26th, Corpl. Gollion and Lt.-Cpl. Humphreys.

Orders.—It is notified for information that a copy of the Orders is posted in Hongkong Club on the board near telephone boxes.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.05 p.m. to-day:—

"Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of Bashi Channel—Direction unknown."

The signal indicating a typhoon to the east of the Colony (more than 300 miles distant) was hoisted this morning.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.—At the Peak. An unfurnished house near the Tram Station.—Apply, DENISON RAM & GIBBS.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE Local August Settlement is postponed until September Settlement next.

Interest on extended contracts will run at the rate of 10% per annum.

By Order of the Committee, E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A letter has been received from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar stating the terms at which they are prepared to supply Members with Subscription Griffiths.

A Meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 27th inst. to discuss same.

G. H. POTTS, Acting Clerk of the Course.

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"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port, £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1914.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUESDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 a.m. {TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
*Not calling at Shanghai.		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. T. 9,300	{WED., 23rd Sept. at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 14th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 9,600	{WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, Moji, and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	{WEDNES., 27th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Yingchow	30th Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, & TIENSIN	Huichow	1st Sept. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

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Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
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Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 26th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 30th Aug. at 10 a.m.

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LOG BOOK.

The Haddon Hall Ashore.
We regret to learn that the British steamer Haddon Hall is on the rocks. It appears that the vessel, which left Cardiff on May 23 for Japan to be sold to Messrs. Yamashita & Co., at a price of ¥140,000, went ashore in a typhoon on Saturday last. The vessel passed Sabang on July 10th and that was the last news heard of her until this morning. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the local Agents, and Messrs. Cornes & Co., Lloyd's Agents at this port, we are able to reproduce the telegram received by the latter from Captain Jones, the commander of the ill-fated vessel. The telegram was in the vernacular; the translation reads as follows:—"Captain Haddon Hall telegraphed from Naba Police Station, Okinawa, steamer badly ashore near Tsukushima Light. Asks for salvage steamer; please attend."
—Japan Gazette.

Queenstown and Large Ships.
The committee which is inquiring into the capacity of Queenstown Harbour to accommodate the largest ships at again in London last month, under the presidency of Lord Sydenham. Evidence was given by Rear-Admiral H. E. Pury-Oat (Admiralty hydrographer), who said that Queenstown Harbour was quite unsafe for large steamers, such as the Mauretania and Olympic, especially in rough weather. There was not room for swinging and anchoring. No ship was cast upon the harbour because of this fact, for it was still one of the finest harbours in the world. It would accommodate ships from 20,000 to 24,000 tons. He did not think that any improvements were practicable which would insure the necessary safety for the larger ships. Captain A. H. F. Young, professional adviser to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, also expressed the opinion that it would be unsafe for large vessels like the Lusitania and Mauretania to enter the port. It was an unfortunate thing commercially for a port when, owing to the increase in the size of ships, those ships became too large for it. That had happened in other ports of the Empire. Queenstown was still a very fine harbour. Commander Charles, captain of the Mauretania, said that there was not enough anchorage ground or a sufficient entrance channel for ships like the Lusitania or Mauretania at Queenstown. The margin of space was not sufficient. It was certainly very dangerous in rough weather. Commander Haddock, captain of the Olympic, stated that it was dangerous to take such a ship as the Olympic into Queenstown. The inquiry was then adjourned, probably until October.

Wreck of the s.s. Glenfarg.
Kobe, Aug. 15.—The s.s. Glenfarg, bound from Hokkaido to Hankow with a full cargo of sleepers, has struck a rock off Shirose, an island to the north west of the Goto Islands, and has foundered. All the crew were saved by the s.s. Yawata Maru and were landed at Nagasaki. News of the loss of the Glen Line s.s. Glenfarg was received in Shanghai early on Saturday morning. The vessel, which was under charter to the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., left Yokohama on July 20 for Yawata, at which port she took on board a cargo of sleepers for Hankow. She left Moji on Thursday and was expected to reach Woosung on Saturday evening, so it is to be presumed that she met with the accident on the morning of the 14th instant. Shirose Island, on which there is a light-house, is the last point in Japan which a ship bound from Moji to Shanghai would pick up. It is supposed that the steamer foundered in about sixty fathoms of water. The Glenfarg was a steel screw steamer of 3,847 tons gross and 2,850 tons net register, and was built by the London and Glasgow Co., Ltd., at Glasgow, in 1894. Her dimensions were: length, 380ft.; breadth, 44ft.; and depth 27.9ft. —N. O. Daily News

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OUR LATEST HOME SPORTS LETTER.

CRICKET COMMENT—STORIES OF "W.G."—SOCIETY'S INTEREST IN SPORT.

(From Our Special Correspondents).

London, July 24.

Dr. W. G. Grace, the grand old man of cricket, celebrated last Saturday his 68th birthday, and celebrated it as one might expect. He played cricket. He is a regular member of the Eltham Club in Kent, and though he now finds it advisable to have a substitute to run for him between the wickets, and his batting has lost some of its freedom, he is still capable of making a most annoying score. When W. G. retired from first class cricket he made a gallant effort to give up the game and became a convert to bowls and golf. But the call of the cricket pitch was insistent and seductive, and nowadays one seldom hears of him on the links or the bowling green. At both these games he showed a natural aptitude, getting down to a handicap of about nine at golf, a pretty good performance for a man who had hardly swung a club before he was 50 years of age. The career of this famous veteran goes back almost to the prehistoric history of this game. Like old Aeneas our G. O. M. of cricket might claim that he "pars magna fuit" in old forgotten far off things and battles long ago. For instance, in the last Gentlemen v. Players Match there were several men on both sides who have grown old in the game. But none of them was so much as born at the time Dr. Grace had established himself and his fame as perhaps the greatest cricketer of all times. One has to go so far back as 1804 for W. G.'s first triumph. It was in that year he made 170 and 56 not out for South Wales against the Gentlemen of Sussex.

There is one record to his credit which has never been touched. In 1895, when nearly 47 years of age, W. G. scored 1000 runs in the first month of the Cricket season. It must have been a weary month for the bowlers and the fielders of that year. C. B. Fry and the Surrey professionals, Abel, Hayward and Hobbs, have come very near to equalling this feat, but so far no other batsman has ever reached four figures during the merry month of May. In the brave old days when W. G. was the heart and soul and backbone of a formidable Gloucester side he used to turn out early every morning with most of the other members of the team for a dip at the Clifton Swimming Baths, in those days an open-air contrivance, the water of which at six a.m. always seemed to have just come off the ice. It was a great sight to see the huge bush-bearded doctor frolicking like a dolphin. When he dived off the spring board and emerged puffing and blowing he looked just like a particularly good-tempered Father Neptune. There is an excellent true story of W. G. and poor Phil May. The latter had very little cricket lore, and somehow contrived to get a cricket cartoon into Punch in which everything was not quite orthodox. W. G. promptly wired the artist from a little country hamlet in the wilds of Gloucester to ask why cover-point had got wicket keeper's gloves on. It was a risky business trying jokes with such a thoroughgoing Bohemian as Phil May. About two o'clock next morning—it was in the depth of winter and as cold as charity—W. G. was aroused from deep slumber by the strenuous knocking at his cottage door. Greatly puzzled and rather alarmed at such a summons in the dead of night the doctor went

shivering in his nightshirt to discover a telegraph messenger on the doorstep. There was about 8/6d. to pay for special delivery, and when W. G. opened the telegram, he read "To keep his hands warm. Phil May."

The Triumph of Hearn. The season of 1914 will be remembered (writes Mr. Gilbert Jessop) for the triumph of J. W. Hearn, the young Middlesex professional. Never was there a more striking example of one man carrying a team to success. For many years George Hirst has performed valorous feats for Yorkshire, but he has always had the capable support of his colleagues, whereas Hearn, at any rate during the past few weeks, when Tarrant slowed down in his run-getting and obtained few wickets, has had to score most of the runs and get most of the wickets for Middlesex. The fact that the county is at the top of the championship and "favourite" for the season's honours reflects the excellence of Hearn's cricket. The young Middlesex man, who is undoubtedly the best all-round player of the season, has the highest total of runs to his credit—1595—with an average of 69.34 for thirty innings. He has almost taken 95 wickets, and he is almost sure to be the first to accomplish the dual feat of scoring 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets. Tarrant, Woolley, and J. W. H. T. Douglas are his chief rivals in the race for this big distinction.

Not since 1903 has Middlesex been champion county, and the curious thing is that, apart from the brilliant form of Hearn and Tarrant, the side has not as striking a suggestion of strength as in some recent years when there was often an imposing array of amateur talent. P. F. Warner is again the leader, but though he seems to have completely recovered from his serious illness which attacked him during the tour in Australia, runs have not come to him with their customary ease. There is one other notable feature about the success of Middlesex. They have triumphed on the hard wickets without the help of a fast bowler. These salient facts point to one deduction—that county cricket this summer has not been quite as good as usual. Certainly the leading sides have been wanting in consistency, and, with the strange decline of Yorkshire and the poor form of Lancashire, for whom R. H. Spooner and A. C. MacLaren have now reappeared, all the honours have been won by the South. Though the records do not suggest it, possibly Kent are the best team of the season, but when they lost their third match to Nottingham at the end of last week they practically killed their chance of keeping the championship. But Kent can still play an important part in the competition. They are now engaged against Middlesex, and, though at the time of writing there is no indication how the game will end, a victory for the champions would mean that Surrey would rank higher than Middlesex.

The last time Surrey were champions (1899) was in the days of Abel, Richardson, and Lockwood; but they have always been a good side when runs have been plentiful, and their success this summer has been largely due to the batsmen, with the timely support of the fast bowling of Hirst. At

times the bowling of Hirst is so fast as to be fearsome, especially when he is not certain of his length, and frequently batsmen have been seen to edge away from the ball, clearly indicating their fear for their personal safety. Hirst's bowling is as fair as really fast bowling can ever be, but one is often glad to look on and watch the other fellow standing up to it. The weather has recently been a little unsettled, but should the hard pitches continue, there will be no surprise if Surrey snatch the championship from Middlesex. On the other hand, one has long since ceased to trust the side when the conditions are in favour of the bowler. Besides, if Blythe and Woolley have the good luck to bowl on wickets that suit them, Kent will at once come into the reckoning. The week has been notable for two remarkable bowling feats. Five days after Drake had bowled four Derbyshire batsmen with four successive balls, Mr. S. G. Smith did the same thing for Northamptonshire against Warwickshire. This is a feat only accomplished by fifteen players in the history of the world's first class cricket. Drake had had luck at Leeds, where Yorkshire beat Nottinghamshire by 97 runs, in being robbed of the hat trick by having a Nottingham batsman dropped at short-leg with his third ball after dismissing two batsmen successively with the two previous balls.

Not too Old at Forty.

There have been a good many fanciful and freak sporting matches recently, but none so good and interesting as that which took place in London yesterday, when Walter Brickett, a 49-year-old professional swimmer and coach, attempted to walk a mile, run a mile, cycle a mile, row a mile and swim a mile inside the hour. It was a big task for one who has lost his athletic sprightliness, but Brickett, who had trained for four months just to see if he could accomplish the feat, made light of it. Indeed, when he got out of the water at the end of the fifth mile, the watch showed that he had taken only 45 mins. 19.15 secs. The nearest approach to Brickett's performance is Lieutenant Croft's six miles—riding, rowing, swimming, running, cycling, and walking—at Colchester in 1910. But he took over 58 minutes. Had Brickett yesterday put in the extra mile on horseback he would easily have beaten 50 minutes. It is certain that an attempt will be made to beat Brickett's "record", but it is doubtful whether any man his age can equal it. The times for the various events are interesting. Walking, the mile occupied 10 mins. 13 secs., running took 5 mins. 39 secs., cycling 3 mins. 55 secs., rowing 8 mins. 44 secs., and swimming 16 mins. 43 1/5 secs. He lost only 36 secs. between finishing the run and mounting his cycle and 23 secs. to get into his boat. When he dived into the water he appeared a little distressed, but he quickly revived and on finishing with a powerful over-arm stroke was quite fresh. Brickett, who was the Amateur Swimming Association's coach for the Olympic Games, was a splendid athlete as well as a champion swimmer in his young days. As a walker he won the Queen Victoria Jubilee Mile at the London Athletic Club's celebration meeting in 1887, and he was in his day a most successful amateur boxer. One of those who helped Brickett through his self-imposed task was James Paddon, the giant Australian sculler, who is at present training for his match with Barry six weeks hence for the World's Championship. He has come to be known as the "Silent Paddon", and, after all the bombastic bragging of the boxers who tell you exactly how many seconds they are going to win in even when no one believes them to have a chance of doing

so, his silence is indeed golden. No one has yet persuaded Paddon to express any opinion as to his prospects of beating Barry. His one answer is "I'm here to scull and not to talk."

Like most overseas athletes who visit England the Australian is being bothered by the change in the climatic conditions and at the present time he is taking an easy day in his training in the hope of shaking off the lassitude which he feels. There is nothing seriously the matter with him, and he has plenty of time before the race to get back into his best form. It is not thought likely by our best critics that he will succeed in his endeavour to beat Barry, but he is a souler of tremendous power, and stamina counts for a good deal in a race over the four mile championship course from Putney to Mortlake. He has decided to use an English built boat, and on English water his choice is a wise one.

Society Folks and Sportsmen.

London Society tends more and more to the sporting side of things; as anyone might see at Ascot or Cowes or Olympia when the Horse Show is there or the Champions of the fistic arena are performing. Society and sportsmen generally are looking forward longingly to the great Cowes week when everyone makes the Regatta an excuse for a thoroughly lazy healthy time after the fatigues and jading excitements of a London season that seems ever more strenuous. There will be some interesting racing at Cowes this year, but it will not have quite the same international flavour as usual. The success of the Regatta is assured from the yachting point of view by the presence of Britannia.

Although interest in racing under the International measurement rule seems to be on the wane, the King's famous Cutter has brought back popularity to the handicap form of the sport, and the principal racing this time will be under time allowance. The King's boat will probably find among her opponents such old rivals as Bona, Wendur, White Heather, Jalnar, Valdora, Currid and Samuran, as fine a fleet of white winged racing craft as ever delighted the eye of yachtsmen. Since they met last year, Britannia has added to her sail area, and Wendur has been brought up to date by the addition of a new bow. This famous yawl is now more than 30 years old, but has received a full complement of hollow spars, and remains a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Samuran is a new yawl of 90 tons built from designs by Fife for Lord Sackville on the Clyde this year. Great things are expected of her. Turning to the smaller handicap craft there is no more interesting vessel than Lord Ailes's Bloodhound, which is now forty years old. This yacht was designed and built by the father of the present Mr. Fife, and was racing with much triumph in the 40-ton class in the early seventies. In 1890 she was sold to Mr. Bain, and practically disappeared from view, but seven years ago Lord Ailes bought her to save her from being broken up. On the principle that "there's life in the old dog yet" his lordship had his old favourite modernised in her sail plan, her lead placed outside, and the forefoot slightly rounded up. The result was simply amazing. The old cutter which was on the point of being broken up as so much scrap wood, has been racing in the finest company ever since and performing very well indeed. Bloodhound can show a clean pair of heels, running and reaching in a breeze, to the more up-to-date fifty-two footers and fifteen-motor cutters, and in strong winds and rough weather has even been known to knock spots out of them to windward. She has won more

SILK HAWKER ROBBED.

The following transpired after our first edition went to press in the case in which a seamy is charged with robbery with violence (reported on page 5):—

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the court on behalf of the prisoner, said the defence was not concerned as to whether the robbery did or did not occur. Whether it did or not, the man in the dock took no part in it. He did not believe that the robbery took place: he had a theory concerning which there was no evidence which would weigh with them, but he had a feeling that the man might have been actuated with the idea that if he were robbed he would not have to account for the proceeds. The man in the dock had absolutely nothing to do with it.

The prisoner in the box deposed that he was taken ill at 11.30 a.m. on the day of the robbery and a report was made to the N.C.O. at noon. He remained in bed until 6 p.m.

The N.C.O. gave corroborative evidence and said that, on his report, the subaltern ordered the witness to take the prisoner to hospital to be given medicine.

Summing up the case for the defence, Mr. Jenkin said it was a question of identity.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

LLOYD'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Interesting Figures for the Second Quarter of 1914.

The returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, which only take into account vessels of 100 tons and upward the construction of which has actually begun, show that, excluding warships, there was 477 vessels of 1,722,124 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th June, 1914.

The tonnage now under construction in the United Kingdom as indicated in the diagram issued with the returns, is about 1,690,000 tons less than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and over 281,000 tons less than that building in June, 1913.

The details concerning warships under construction in the United Kingdom show that for Great Britain there were being built twelve battleships of an aggregate tonnage of 318,250 tons, one battle-cruiser of 28,500 tons, 18 light cruisers of 58,000 tons, 20 torpedo boat destroyers of 20,410 tons and 25 submarines of 17,240 tons. For other countries there were being constructed 18 warships (including five battleships) of 152,145 tons.

Under the heading of ship building outside the United Kingdom (warships excluded) it is shown that there were under construction six steamers of 9,415 tons and four sailing ships of 500 tons.

As in her rejuvenated dotage than she did in her halcyon youth, in spite of the fact that, as though fate had a grudge against her, soon after she was saved from the shipbreakers she was rammed and sunk at the start of a race at Cowes by a yacht called L'Esperance.

Another old stager is Colonel Bago's Orsola, who has won more pots than any other big yacht on record, and is still the principal thorn in the side of Bloodhound under favourable conditions. The enthusiasm with which the entire population along the south coast, but particularly in the west country and in Old Torbay, follows the exploits of the yachts at all the Regattas from Cowes to Plymouth is tremendous. There are old ladies in Brixham who don't know a yawl from a cutter, but would sooner go thirsty than drink anybody's tea except "Tommy Lipton's."

THE WAR.

Arrangements for Land and Sea Attack.

Peking, Aug. 17.

Reuter's Agency learns that in the event of Germany declining Japan's proposals the allied forces will participate in an attack both by land and sea.

It is understood, however, that Great Britain will urge Germany to order the evacuation of Tsingtau, pointing out the hopelessness of resisting Japan, who would probably in the first instance send overwhelming forces to Tsingtau, and also the undesirability from a German point of view of sacrificing many merchants and subjecting the remainder to captivity during the war, thereby ruining German commercial interests in China.

Japan and Kiauchau.

Peking, Aug. 17.

Japan has approached the Chinese Government asking it to use its influence to persuade Germany to evacuate Kiauchau without fighting in order to save conflicts in China.

Naturally the Chinese Government is somewhat embarrassed in this respect, as Germany recently offered Kiauchau to China upon conditions which China could not accept, but it is now considering what steps might be taken.

While the Germans are incensed at Japan's ultimatum the sentiment at present existing is not to surrender, the feeling being supreme that to fight and cause the loss of some Japanese will prevent Great Britain from being able to persuade Japan to give up the port after she captures it.

The Germans are under no delusion as to the outcome if they fight, but they are loath to capitulate without striking a blow. One thing that the British hope is that if the investment of Tsingtau becomes necessary it will be a joint operation, although it is trusted that wiser counsels will prevail and that the Germans will not force useless fighting. — N. C. Daily News.

Employment of Chinese in Tsingtau.

Tsingtau, Aug. 16.

The reports of a number of newspapers that Chinese coolies have been compelled by force of arms to work on the fortifications is absolutely untrue. The coolies are employed by Chinese contractors as in times of peace, but they are now paid higher wages as local conditions render this necessary.

Shipping Movements. Several coasting steamers are reported to be overdue at their ports of destination, says the N. C. Daily News, but this is probably due to the fact that extraordinary precaution has been exercised in taking the safest route, as well as that there has been stormy weather on the coast.

We are informed that American shipping offices in Shanghai have received instructions not to carry as passengers subjects of belligerent nations.

Complaints of German Treatment.

Harbin, Aug. 17.

The authorities have seized a German steam-launch, belonging to a Newchwang firm, which was plying on the Sungari river.

A party of French reservists left here yesterday.

The captain and crew of the Russian Volunteer Fleet str. Rjasan have arrived here from Tsingtau. They complain of the harsh treatment meted out to them by the Germans. — N. C. Daily News.

The Defence Force of Tsingtau.

Peking, Aug. 18.

An interesting similarity is noticed between the wording of Japan's communique, giving the reasons for sending the ultimatum to Germany, and the international note demanding Japan's evacuation of the Liaotung Peninsula in 1895, for which it is commonly

believed, Germany was principally responsible.

The personnel at Tsingtau consists of two machine-gun companies, one squadron of cavalry, one field artillery company, one company of pioneers, five companies of naval artillery, 500 men of garrison artillery and 2,500 reservists, making a total of 6,000 men. There is also a volunteer corps numbering several thousands who are attending to public services under the direct command of Admiral von Waldeck. The ships in harbour are the cruisers Bohrnhorst, Gneisenau and Emden and the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth; the gunboats Iltis and Jaguar; the torpedo boats S90 and Cormorant, the transport Titania, the Russian Volunteer str. Rjasan and eight merchant vessels of a tonnage of from 2,000 to 400 tons. All the vessels are painted grey. — Reuter.

Floating Mines at Kiauchau.

The Mainichi publishes a report that two Japanese steamers have been sunk and one damaged, presumably by floating mines off Tsingtau. The Neisei Maru and Yamaguchi Maru are the only Japanese ships known to be in the neighbourhood.

Japanese Keen on War.

The Japanese, says *Le Courrier d'Extrême-Orient*, are very enthusiastic for war with the Germans, and hope to capture Tsingtau.

Allies' Intentions.

Peking, Aug. 17.

It is stated in French circles that the Allies intend to make Tsingtau an international settlement.

The Advance on Tsingtau.

Aug. 18.

It is stated in Chinese circles that the Japanese intend to land troops at Chingkow, in Kiangsu, about forty kilometres north of Haichow, and then advance against Tsingtau, if Germany declines the Japanese demands.

Influential Americans in Peking are convinced that the United States will not interfere either in Europe or in Asia, but will observe strict neutrality until the end of the war and not join any alliance.

The semi-official newspaper Kuochuanpao reports that President Yuan Shih-kai is continuing to make efforts to mediate between the belligerents. Yesterday he sent Sun Pao-chi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to confer with the American Charge d'Affaires and to request him to see the President.

The idea of sending Chinese officers to the theatre of war in Europe has been abandoned for the present.

The report that negotiations are taking place between the German Charge d'Affaires and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to the cessation of Tsingtau to China is incorrect.

Passports.

The Peking Jihpao reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, at the instance of the diplomatic corps, instructed the Governors not to issue any passport to a subject of a belligerent Power permitting him to travel in the interior of China.

Manila, Aug. 18.

The Toning newspapers are suspicious of the interference by Japan.

Finnish Loyalty.

The Helingsfors Hufvudstadsbladet reports that a Finnish deputation, numbering eighteen, and representing all classes in Finland, visited St. Petersburg and was received in audience by the Czar. The leader of the deputation expressed the loyalty of Finland, notwithstanding all temptations by Germany, and declared that Finland would remain loyal to the crown.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY
the 27th August 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

25 Cases **JOHN BEGG'S WHISKY.**
44 do **SCOTCH WHISKY** (various brands).
45 do **DUTCH GIN**
16 do **BEER** (qts & pils)
90 Dozen **MEUX'S PALE ALE**
40 Cases **COCKTAILS** (assorted)
3 do **PUNCH BITTERS**
6 do **AUSTRALIAN PUNCH** etc. etc.

also
1000 **REINA VICTORIA CIGARS**
1500 **JAMAICA PLANTERS**

On view from Tuesday, the 25th August, 1914.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY
the 28th August 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 5 Hart Avenue, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Thursday the 27th August.

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Auctioneer.

G. P. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of two lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regist. No.	Locality	N.	S.	E.	W.	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upst. Price
1	100	Lot 1, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
2	101	Lot 2, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
3	102	Lot 3, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
4	103	Lot 4, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
5	104	Lot 5, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
6	105	Lot 6, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
7	106	Lot 7, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
8	107	Lot 8, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
9	108	Lot 9, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00
10	109	Lot 10, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100	1.00	5.00	50.00

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In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 29th August at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st September 1914 or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 29th August 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments

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Open Till Midnight.

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Anderson, G L
Bate, E R
Beadel, D C
Bell, C D J
Bell, W L
Benson, E R
Bens, G A
Beytagh, L W
Blahop, Mr & Mrs A
Blackett, W L
Bradley, Dr N
Bromley, F C
Brereton, H A
Brister, J H
Camberidge, A J
Caudner, E L
Clayton, W E
Coleman, Dr A L F
Covin, Comdr O A
Cohan, S L
Curry, G P
Duffy, Miss M E
Ehrenfels, Mr & Mrs
H O
Emmott, J B
Gears, Mrs J H
Gehr, H
Gibb, J
Gould, J
Grant, Mrs
Grisogono, P de
Grooms, E H
Hall, Capt T P
Hamilton
Handley, Frg H
Hambro, W A
Harper, G
Hawker, A S
Hay, A K P
Helfering, E G
Herbert, To Dr and
Mrs
Hewitt, Hon. Mr E
A, C M G
Hunter, R
Hutchinson, D L
Jessula, Mr & Mrs J
Jones, M T
Joseph, E M
Joseph, E M
Kee, Capt & Mrs
Lambert, E B
Lambert, Mrs W H
Lampman, Mr and
Mrs H A
Leonard, Mrs H S
Lloyd, G T
Lobel, F
Lynott, G H
Macdonald, J
Macintosh, Dr C H
MacIntyre, Mr and
Mrs N
Marriott, Dr O
Matheson, Mrs R
T
Matheson, Miss M
Morrison, W J
McIntosh, A J
Mehta, B K
Mehta, W A
Meredith, J
Meyer, G E
Middleton, G S
Moore, Dr & Mrs W
L B
Musto
Meyer, G E
Newton, D
Oudenhoven, W
Penning, A L
Powell, G M
Purvis, A
Ray, E H
Reay, Miss F
Robinson, F H
Rowell, J P
Seddon, Mrs
Smyth, F
Sorby, V
Square, Miss A
Tosor, E M
Walker, Capt H A
Watson, J R
White, F W
Wood, G G
Wright, Mr & Mrs J
Yew, Mr & Mrs
Jones, M T

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E
Austin, M J
Budge, W
Briston, J H
Cox, F W
Foy, G
Grafhous, G W
Hall, P C
Hayner, H O
Hoyner, H A
Jennings, A H
Joseph, J
Karsdorf, D W
Kornatz, W
Kraft, Mr & Mrs W D
Watson, J R
Laurien, Dr & Mrs C
Muller, O F
Massey, Miss
McIntosh, A J
Miller, Mrs V A
Murphy, H
Pasmore, Capt and
Mrs W C
Roberts, H K
Sibree, Dr
Super, C H
Thompson, Mrs
Tsang, J
Walthor, Dr K
Watson, J R

Craigieburn.

Bennett, H S
Bond, W O
Brown, O B
Caldwell, Mr
Caldwell, Miss
Carpenter, Mr and
Mrs
Craw, Miss
Galbraith, V
Harbord, W F
Hollingsworth, Mr
McCaig, J
Robinson, Geo A
Smith, Mr J Grant
Smith, Mr & Mrs
Ivan Grant
Shenton, Mr & Mrs
Turner, Mrs G F
Wilson, Mr and Mrs

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F
Baker, A
Beck, O
Bondeweins, G
Carleton, E
Craw, Mr & Mrs A B
Emanuel, Miss E
Gander, J S
Joseph, H B
Logan, J O
Marland, W
Mohe, J de I
Nod, J S
Owen, F G
Rosa, R
Sanderson, R
Schafer, F
Wright, S H
Weisman, O
Zellvia, O

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine, Mr and
Mrs B A
Barrie, O
Bentley, R
Bentley, Mr & Mrs
Brantigan, O J
Chenworth, A R
Graham, Lt Geo
Dunn, R
Edwards, W J
Elmore, Rev Dr M
Fernandes, E A
Fulcher, O W
Garrett, E F
Gladwell, T A
Grady, A J
Higginbotham, O J
Hill, J H
Hilpin, W W
Hollway, H D
Jackson, Mr & Mrs W
McNair, R
Norris, E O
Paul, S
Pallen, A
Riggs, A
Riggs, Mr & Mrs
Stannard, V R
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Walker, Mr and Mrs
R
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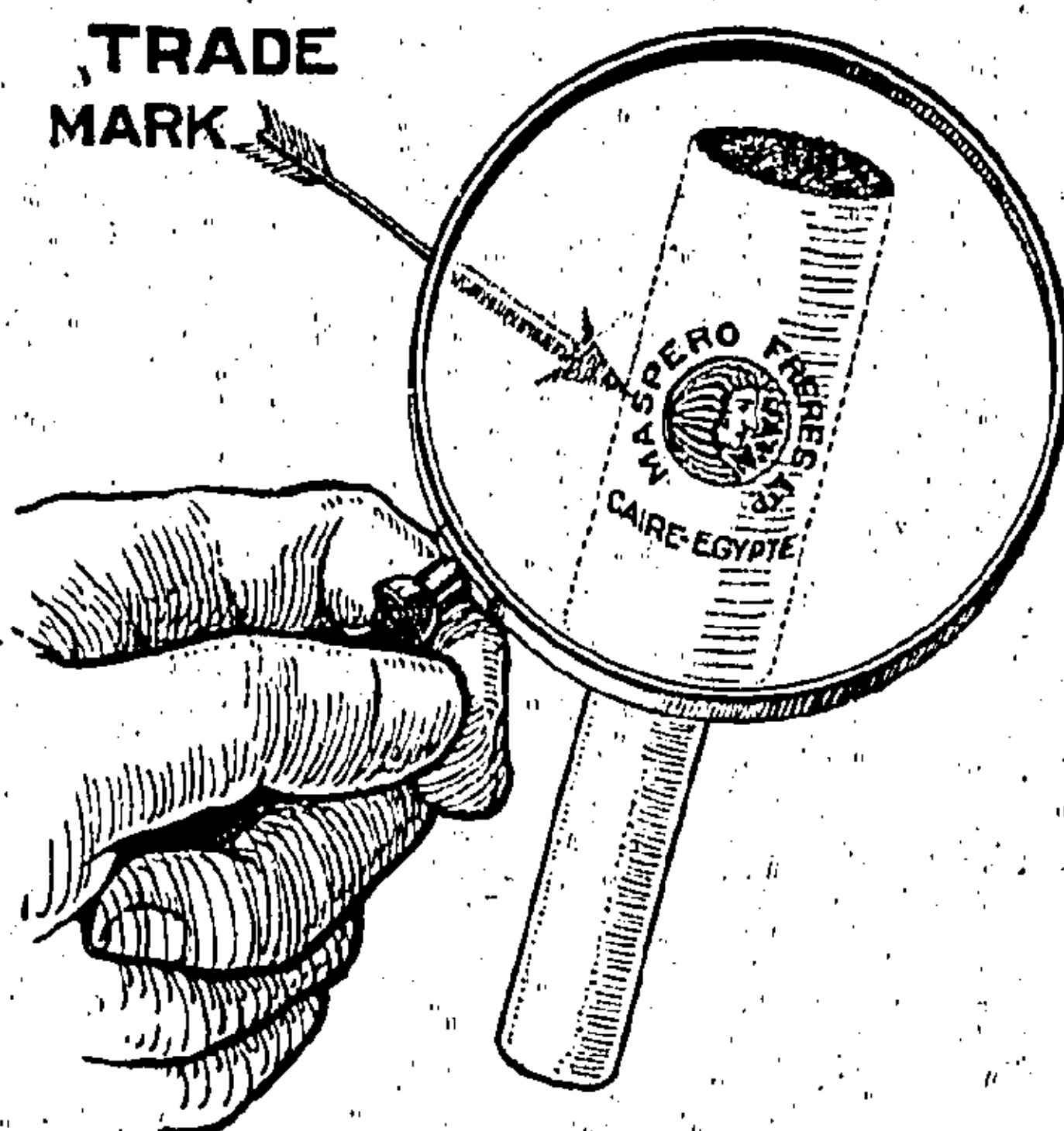
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NOTICES

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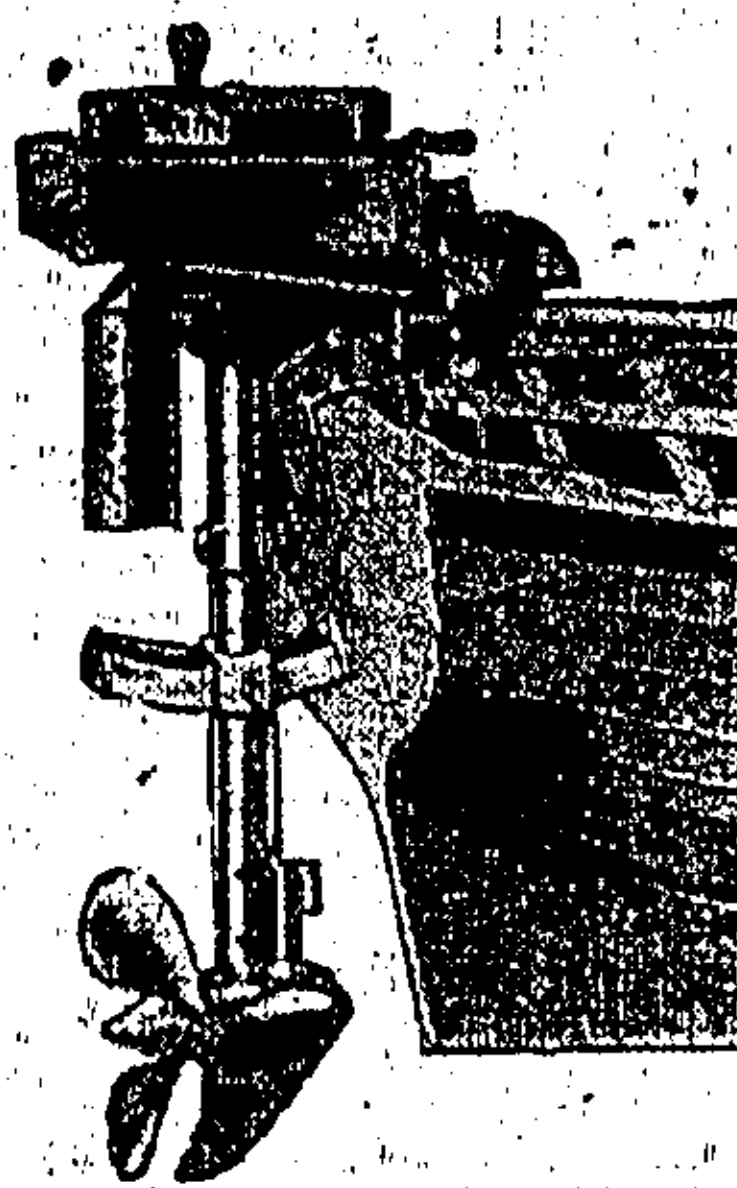
Assets £13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

NOTICE.



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MOTOR.

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having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 18th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
(General Managers.)
Hongkong, 17th August, 1914.

"SHIRF" LINE OF STEAM-
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE.

THE Steamship

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th August at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, August 17th, 1914.

NOTICES

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF STEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY TIDING	SIZE OF TIDE SPRINGS	SIZE OF TIDE WEIRS
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	16' 10" top bottom	30'	3' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	77'	21'	18' 7"	3' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	24'	25' 3"	14'	3' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	24'	60'	14'	3' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	24'	60'	14'	3' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitana Dock	46'	65'	30'	3' 6"	
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Hong Dock	410'	24'	23'	3'	
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DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis
Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says it is responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians. Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temp.* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kinigjevacs.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 89. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on

River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet orders for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat. August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styx.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Capture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced. August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sarajevo, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Landen, which is later retaken by Belgians. Great response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres. August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons

annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blomont and Oirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kazmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

(Continued on Page 10).

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong August 22, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, Mei Lung Pa	lb.	22
Corned, Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	22
Roast, Shiu	lb.	20
Braast, Ngau Lam	lb.	18
Soup, Tong Yuk	lb.	24
Steak, Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	35
do., Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	26
Sausages, Ngau Chaung	per set	12
Bullock's Brains—Know	each	50
Tongue fresh, Ngau Li	lb.	80
corned, Ham Ngau Li	lb.	120
Head, Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Heart, Ngau Sum	lb.	24
Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin	lb.	12
Feet, Ngau Kark	lb.	12
Kidneys, Ngau Yiu	lb.	22
Tail, Ngau Mei	lb.	14
Liver, Ngau Kon	lb.	7
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	lb.	120
Calves' Head & Feet, Ngau-chai-tan-kark	set	120
Mutton Chop, Young Fat Kwat	lb.	27
Leg, Young Pei	lb.	24
Shoulder, Young Shau	lb.	27
Pigs Chikilings, Chu Chong	per set	24
Brains, Chu Know	lb.	14
Feet, Chu Kark	lb.	16
Fry, Chu Chok	lb.	12
Head, Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart, Chu Sum	lb.	30
Kidneys, Chu Yiu	lb.	26
Liver, Chu Con	lb.	20
Pork Chop, Chu Fat Kwat	lb.	30
Corned, Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	20
Leg, Chu Pa	lb.	60
Fat or Lard, Chu Yau	set	60
Sheeps' Head and Feet, Ye Tau Kark	each	12
Heart, Young Sum	lb.	27
Kidneys, Young Yiu	lb.	22
Liver, Young Con	lb.	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Cha	lb.	27
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	lb.	19
Mutton, Sang Young Yau	lb.	20
Veal, Ngau Chai Yuk	lb.	22
Sausages, Ngau Chai Chaung	lb.	22
Lard, Chu Yau	lb.	22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken, Kai Chai	lb.	32
Capon, Large, Small, Sin Kai	lb.	18
Ducks, Ap	lb.	18
Doves, Fan Kau	per doz	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	lb.	35
Fowls, Canton, Kai	lb.	32
Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	32
Geese, Ngo	lb.	34
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kup	each	20
Hoihow, Hoi How Pak Kup	lb.	24
Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen, Na	lb.	45

FISH.

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel, Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, Bin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp, Li Yu	lb.	22
Codfish, Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish, Mun Yu	lb.	16
Crabs, Hai	lb.	24
Outlet Fish, Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab, Sa Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace, Wong Mei Lun	lb.	15
Dog Fish, Tit Tu Sa	lb.	12
Eels, Conger, Hoi Mann	lb.	20
Eels, Yellow, Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs, Tien Kai	lb.	33
Gardoups, Sek Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon, Pak Kup Yu	lb.	18
Herrings, Tso Pak	lb.	23
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kup	lb.	28
Labrus, Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach, Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters, Lung Ha	lb.	30
Mackerel, Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish, Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet, Chai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters, Sang Hoo	lb.	24
Parrotfish, Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch, Lau Loo	lb.	24
Pike, Fa Paw Poong	lb.	18
Plaice, Pan Yu	lb.	14
Pomfret, Black, Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White, Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns, Ming He	lb.	40
Ray, Fai Fa Sa	lb.	12
Rock Fish, Sek Ka Kung	lb.	18
Roach, Yau Yu	lb.	12
Shark, Sa Yu	lb.	8
Salmon, Ma Yau	lb.	35
Skate, Po Yu	lb.	10
Shrimps, Ha	lb.	24
Snapper, Lap Yu	lb.	32
Sole, Tat Sa Yu	lb.	32
Tench, Wan Yu	lb.	20
Turbot, Cho How Yu	lb.	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, Kork Yu	lb.	84

FRUITS.

Fruit	Unit	Price
Almonds, Hung Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California), Kam San Ping Kho	lb.	20
(Ohio), Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	20
Small, Hoi Tong	lb.	20
Oranges, Fan Lai Chi	each	1

肉食

Meat	Unit	Price
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, San Shing Heung Ohu lb.	lb.	4
(brides), Macao, San Heung Ohu	lb.	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, Foong Lut	lb.	12
Carambola, Young Tue	each	12
Cocconuts, Yeh Tse	each	12
Lemons, China, Ning Moong	lb.	8
do., American, Kam San Ping Moon	lb.	8
Lichees Dried, Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	30
Fresh	lb.	9
Limes, (Saigon), Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	1
Mango, Manila, Lui Sung Mong	doz	1
Mangosteens, San Ohuk Tse	doz	1
Oranges, (Canton), San-shing Tim Ching	lb.	5
Sweet	lb.	1
Pears, (American), San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
(Canton), Cookin, Sa Lay	lb.	12
Peanuts, Fa Sang	lb.	12
Persimmons Large, Hung Ohie	lb.	18
Pine-apples, 1st quality, Poon Ti Paw Law	each	12
2nd, Chung-tang Paw Law	lb.	10
Plantain, Tai Chou	lb.	4
Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	12
Pumelo, Siam, Chim Lo Yau	each	18
Shanghai, Lo Kwat	lb.	15
Walnuts, Hop Tuo	lb.	15
Green, Sang Hop Tuo	each	6
Water Melon, (Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each	6
(China) Sai Kwa	lb.	1
Grapes, Sang Po Tai Tse	lb.	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables	Unit	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheuk	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Moo Pin Tau	lb.	1
(French) Shanghai, Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout, Ah Cho	lb.	10
Long, Tau Ko	lb.	10
Beet Root, Hing Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, Fa Kwa	lb.	10
Brinjals, Green, Ching Yuen	lb.	10
Red, Hung Ker	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, com, Kai Choy	lb.	12
Cabbage, Shanghai, Yeh Chai	lb.	15
Cane Shoots, bunch, Kau Shun	lb.	12
Carrots, Kam Shum	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese, Tong Kan Choi	lb.	30
Chillies Dried, Gon Lat Chin	lb.	18
Red, Hung Far Chin	lb.	12
Green, Ching Lat Chin	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English, Kar Lee Chu Liu	lb.	2
Cucumbers, Ching Kwa	lb.	8
Garlic, One Tan	lb.	6
Ginger, young, Sun Tse Keung	lb.	10
old, Lo Keung	lb.	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kan	lb.	5
Indian Corn, Suk Mai	each	12
Lettuce, Young Sang Choi	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts, Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin, Kwai Lum Ma Tai	each	12
Mush Melon, Amer., Kam-san Hong Kwa	lb.	12
Okroes	lb.	8
Onions Bombay, Young Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green, Sang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai, Shang-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	8
Parsley, Kun Cho	lb.	8
Green Peas, Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet, Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai, Shang-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	4
Japan, Yut Poon Shu Tse	lb.	10
American, Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	10
Foochow, Foo-chow Shu Tse	lb.	5
Pumpkin, Tong Kwa	lb.	4
Radish, Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	12
Rhubarb (Fresh), Tai Wong	lb.	12
Sage, Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots, Gon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach, Yin Choi	lb.	8
Tomatoes, Fan Ker	lb.	8
Taro, Wa Tau	lb.	6
Turkey, Punt, (Long), Lo Pak	lb.	4
English, Young Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow, Ohit	lb.	5
(American), K. ...	lb.	5
Water Cress, Sai Young	lb.	12
Lily root, Lin Nga	lb.	8
Yams, Ta Shu	lb.	8
English, Young Kan Choi	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh, Sang Oho Koo	lb.	35

生口

Live Animals	Unit	Price
Chicken, Kai Chai	lb.	32
Capon, Large, Small, Sin Kai	lb.	18
Ducks, Ap	lb.	18
Doves, Fan Kau	per doz	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	lb.	35
Fowls, Canton, Kai	lb.	32
Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	32
Geese, Ngo	lb.	34
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kup	each	20
Hoihow, Hoi How Pak Kup	lb.	24
Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen, Na	lb.	45

海鮮

Seafood	Unit	Price
Barbel, Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, Bin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp, Li Yu	lb.	22
Codfish, Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish, Mun Yu	lb.	16
Crabs, Hai	lb.	24
Outlet Fish, Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab, Sa Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace, Wong Mei Lun	lb.	15
Dog Fish, Tit Tu Sa	lb.	12
Eels, Conger, Hoi Mann	lb.	20
Eels, Yellow, Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs, Tien Kai	lb.	33
Gardoups, Sek Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon, Pak Kup Yu	lb.	18
Herrings, Tso Pak	lb.	23
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kup	lb.	28
Labrus, Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach, Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters, Lung Ha	lb.	30
Mackerel, Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish, Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet, Chai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters, Sang Hoo	lb.	24
Parrotfish, Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch, Lau Loo	lb.	24
Pike, Fa Paw Poong	lb.	18
Plaice, Pan Yu	lb.	14
Pomfret, Black, Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White, Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns, Ming He	lb.	40
Ray, Fai Fa Sa	lb.	12
Rock Fish, Sek Ka Kung	lb.	18
Roach, Yau Yu	lb.	12
Shark, Sa Yu	lb.	8
Salmon, Ma Yau	lb.	35
Skate, Po Yu	lb.	10
Shrimps, Ha	lb.	24
Snapper, Lap Yu	lb.	32
Sole, Tat Sa Yu	lb.	32
Tench, Wan Yu	lb.	20
Turbot, Cho How Yu	lb.	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, Kork Yu	lb.	84

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白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒破花頭	海山黃魚石白脚魚蝦魚芒
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Commercial

The War and Japan Trade.
The financial authorities are quoted by the *Asahi* as stating that the East occupies the first place in Japan's foreign trade, and then comes America, Europe standing third on the list. Japan's export trade returns for last year show that 43.6 per cent. of the total sum of Japan's exports go to the East, while America claims 33 per cent. As regards the percentage of exports to be shipped to Europe, it is no more than 13.3 per cent. Of this, the total amount of exported goods to Russia, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary is estimated at Y.79,000,000, which is 12.5 per cent. of the whole amount of exports. So far as Japan's import trade returns are concerned, the East, America and Europe occupy 47.7, 17.4 and 32 per cent. of the whole amount, respectively. It may be added, however, that of the total amount of imports from Europe, more than fifty per cent. is occupied by England. The total sum of imports from the above-mentioned four countries aggregates Y.78,000,000, which is 10.7 per cent. of the total sum of Japan's imports. The chief goods exported to these four countries are raw silk, habutae, copper, and straw braid to France; oil, habutae, copper, and straw-braid to Germany; and raw silk to Russia. The goods exported to Austria-Hungary are limited to copper, valued at Y.300,000. On the other hand, the chief goods imported from these countries are woollen yarn from France; medicine, dyeing material, woollen goods, various kinds of paper, Berlin wool, iron, zinc, machinery from Germany; woollen goods and paper from Austria-Hungary. There are no special goods imported from Russia. As will be seen from the list of goods above-mentioned, the majority of imported goods consists of raw materials. Under these circumstances, even though hostilities should break out among these four Powers, Japan's foreign trade would not be seriously affected, though Japan cannot escape some inconveniences in the shape of the rise of interest, the premium rate, etc. and also the lack of traffic organs. Especially, in regard to transactions in raw-silk, though the business may decrease somewhat in Germany and France, there are reasons to believe that, as the textile industry in America and Italy has considerably advanced, the demand for raw silk in these countries would greatly increase, owing to their desire to take advantage of the present disturbances to advance business. It is also clear from past experience that the belligerent Powers will carry on their trade even during the war, by means of the steamers of neutral countries.

Asphalt from the Philippines.
The United States Consul-General at Hongkong, says an exchange, reports that the discovery of a vein of asphalt of high quality and of large extent in the Philippine Islands is likely to have a marked influence upon the paving of cities in the Far East and upon other lines of building and contracting work. The vein has been discovered by a Government forester who took an outcrop of the vein on a hillside for coal. The deposit lies in the Leyte province, barrio of Campopos, on the north-west peninsula of the island about 10 miles from the ocean. The vein discovered runs about a yard and a half thick and can readily be traced about 160 yards along the side of the hill, several thousand tons of the material being actually in sight with indications that the deposit is of much greater scope. The analysis of the deposit made in Europe shows that it is of a quality suitable for the highest uses and ought to bring the highest prices. The discoverers of the vein are already using the material for roofing and similar purposes. The successful application of this Philippine asphalt to paving and similar work will be of the highest importance, both to the Philippines and to other portions of the East. At present asphalt for paving, roofing, and other purposes is imported from Europe and the United States at high cost, the result being not only high priced pavements, but a minimum of high grade material in construction of such pavements.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's AgentsPENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of £125, is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on Monday, 31st August, 1914, for the supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military for about three and a quarter months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out in the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "Tender for Meat."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in Notes should be enclosed with the Tender, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved. Hongkong, 20th August, 1914.

NOTICE.

Mr. YAP PING FUN, who

was lately attached to the under-

signed as Chinese Broker, has

from this date no further connection with our firm.

WRIGHT & HORNBY,
Share & General Brokers.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward

Laying Workmanship and Painless

Operations. No charge for examinations.

Reasonable. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road Central

(Corner of Flower Street.)

Telephone 1362.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations

of the Urinary System, such as

Gonorrhea, etc. It is the best

Remedy for these ailments. It is

entirely free from any harmful

effects. All Chemists and Druggists

sell it. It is the best Remedy for

these ailments. It is entirely free

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